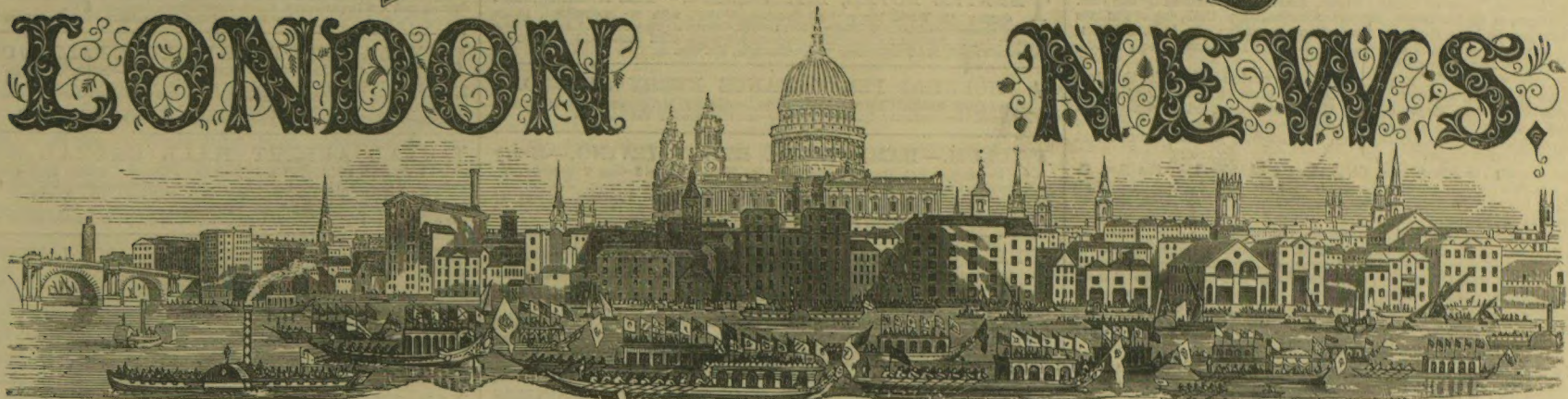


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1852.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER CAVENDISH, MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P. FOR RADNOR.

by the impracticable conditions imposed upon them by the Comte de Chambord. The Orleanists have been shelved by the concessions of the Comte de Paris to the acknowledged head of the Royal house. There remain but the Bonapartists in the presence of Republicanism. The contest lies between the two latter parties. The Empire would be impossible but for the negative support which it obtains from Monarchists of other shades. The Republic, which de facto exists, might be made permanent, if the Constitutional Monarchists chose to organise it upon Conservative principles. As time advances Imperialism gains upon Republicanism—not because France prefers it, but because the partisans of Royalty in some shape or other will not permit the Republic to be constituted. This has been for some time past the scandal of French Parliamentary politics, and it has lately become obvious, even to superficial observers, that the longer this position shall be maintained the greater is the probability that, for the sake of getting established institutions of some kind, the people of France will ultimately acquiesce in placing the Prince Imperial upon his father's throne.

But a restoration of the Empire is believed to carry within itself the germs of those evils which have already gone nigh to ruin the country. It would almost necessitate a wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt home administration, and it would certainly powerfully conduce to a war of revenge with Germany. It is not needful to presuppose any tendency of the Prince Imperial's mind towards these conclusions. For some time after his elevation he would be but an instrument in the hands of the men who had most to do with the practical conduct of affairs under his sire. It could hardly be otherwise. The same principles which constituted the foundations of the Imperial system, the same obligations which crippled the will of Napoleon III., the same agencies to which he was compelled to resort, the same necessities to which he was exposed, and the same spirit which gave life to the system of which he was the head, would devolve as an inevitable but unfortunate legacy upon the empire of his son. Nor would it be possible for the latter to disclaim the terrible obligations which the misfortunes of the former would impose upon him. Almost his first business would be to attempt the recovery for France of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. What does this mean but war to the hilt with Germany? With Germany much better provided against the perils of such a collision, and much less encumbered by taxation and debt, than her antagonist? Victor or vanquished, the ruin of France in such a struggle would be frightful to contemplate. Intelligent and patriotic Frenchmen see this. The darkness of the prospect before them stirs their apprehension, and hence the increasing anxiety to avoid it by any means consistent with national stability and honour.

At length the moral pressure of this condition of affairs is beginning to make itself felt even in the National Assembly. A Republic, however constitutionally framed, would not be the spontaneous choice of that body. Every movement tending to the establishment of such a régime has been repelled by a determined majority. Latterly, however, it has come to be necessary to consider it as the alternative, and the only possible alternative, of the Empire. The energetic and skilful preparations of the Bonapartists have forced upon the Assembly this comparison. The consequence has been that the Right Centre is gradually running into the Left Centre. A majority of one in favour of M. Wallon's motion, on Saturday last, considered by M. Dufaure as tantamount to a proclamation of the Republic, has somewhat widened this week, and, indeed, shows promise of further growth. We cannot count very securely upon an eventual success in the attempt to frame constitutional laws, but it falls within the range of possibility, and approaches even the confines of likelihood.

THE COURT.

Prince Leopold continues to regain strength daily, and no more bulletins will be issued.

The Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Sunday. The Rev. George Prothero, the Rev. William P. Warburton, M.A., and the Rev. William Gray, P.A., officiated.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, has walked and driven out daily, and on Saturday last visited Ryde.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen yesterday week.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, and dined with the Queen and the Princesses.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday morning—the Ministers present being Mr. Disraeli, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Colonel T. E. Taylor, and the Marquis of Hertford. Her Majesty's Speech, to be delivered by commission at the opening of Parliament, was submitted to the Queen. Sir H. S. Keating, late Judge of the Common Pleas, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the board.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Bridport and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lord Frederick Kerr in waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales proceeded to Dover on Sunday evening last, and embarked on board the special steamer Samphire, in which his Royal Highness crossed to Ostend, proceeding thence to Brussels, in order to be present at the marriage of Princess Louise, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, with Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha-Kohary. The Prince arrived at the Southern Railway station at three o'clock on Monday, and was received by the King and the Count of Flan-

ders. A body of troops was drawn up at the station, and as the Royal party passed the band played "God Save the Queen." The British Minister, with the Secretary of the Legation and the attachés, was also present. The Prince was conducted by the King to the palace, escorted by a squadron of Guides.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, arrived at Marlborough House, on Monday, from Sandringham.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to Prussia House from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, and the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Easton House, Essex.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Trentham.

The Duke of Bedford has arrived at his residence in Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens from Studley Royal.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have arrived in town from Shugborough, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Glasgow and the Ladies Boyle have arrived in Hereford-gardens from their seat in Scotland.

Earl Stanhope and Viscount and Viscountess Mahon have arrived at their residence, Grosvenor-place Houses.

The Earl of Kimberley has arrived at his residence in Belgrave-square from Killarney.

The Earl de Grey, M.P., has left town for Egypt.

Lord Carlisle and Frances Countess Waldegrave arrived at their residence in Carlton-gardens on Saturday last from Strawberry-hill.

Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from Brighton.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci and Hon. Miss Vesey have returned to their residence on Carlton-house-terrace from Longleat.

Count and Countess Batthyany and Mlle. de Borneman have returned to Brown's Hotel from Belvoir Castle.

Count Nesselrode has returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Battle Abbey.

Lord Redesdale has arrived in town from Batsford Park, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Lord Wimmarleigh has arrived at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Wimmarleigh Hall, Lancashire.

The usual Ministerial banquets were given on the eve of the opening of Parliament, and the Countess de Jarnac was at home at the French Embassy for the diplomatic body.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Offley J. Crewe-Read, only son of Captain Crewe-Read, R.N., of Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Stuarta Erskine, second daughter of the Hon. Edward M. Erskine, C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

Earl Granville, by common consent, succeeds Mr. Gladstone as the general Leader of the Liberal Party, and the Marquis of Hartington has been chosen to the post of Leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons—his election having been facilitated by Mr. W. E. Forster's announcement, in a letter published in Tuesday's papers, that he could not undertake the duties of the office, as he felt that he would not receive general support. The members who responded to Mr. Adam's invitation, and attended the meeting at the Reform Club, on Wednesday, were the following:—

Acland, Adam, Anderson, Ashley, Backhouse, Balfour, Barclay, Bass, Basset, Beaumont, Biddulph, Bolckow, Brady, Brassey, Bright, Bristowe, Brocklehurst, Brogden, Brown, Cameron, Campbell-Bannerman, Carington, Carter, Cartwright, Lord F. Cavendish, Chadwick, Childers, Cholmeley, Clarke, Clifford, Colman, Corbett, Cotes, Cowan, James Cowper, Cowper-Temple, Crawford, J. K. Cross, Davies, Dillwyn, Dixon, Dods, Duff, Dundas, Edwards, Admiral Egerton, Fawcett, Fletcher, Fordyce, Sir C. Forster, Fothergill, W. H. Gladstone, Sir F. Goldsmid, J. Goldsmid, Goschen, Gower, Gower, Hankey, Charles Harrison, J. F. Harrison, Havelock, Hayter, Herbert, Herschell, Hill, Hodgson, Holmes, Hopwood, Ingram, Jackson, Sir H. James, W. H. H. James, D. J. Jenkins, E. Jenkins, Sir H. Johnstone, Kay-Shuttleworth, Kensington, Kinnaird, Lambert, Laverton, Law, Lawrence, Leatham, Lefevre, Leith, Locke, Lowe, Lubbock, Lush, Lusk, A. M. Arthur, W. M. Arthur, M. Lagan, Marjoribanks, Morgan, Morley, Muddell, Mure, Noel, Norwood, Palmer, Pease, A. W. Peel, Pender, Pennington, Perkins, Phillips, Playfair, Plimsoll, Sir C. Rashleigh, Reed, Richard, Richardson, Robertson, Rothschild, Russel, St. Aubyn, Samuda, Samuelson, Seely, Sheridan, Sherriff, Simon, Staurope, Stansfeld, Colonel Stuart, Swanston, Trevelyan, Villiers, Waddy, Weguelin, Whalley, Whitbread, Whitwell, Sir M. Wilson, Young.

Mr. John Bright having been called to the chair, on the motion of Mr. Cowper-Temple and Mr. Dillwyn, the right hon. member for Birmingham made a brief speech to the effect that although the chief object of the gathering was to elect a leader, yet Liberal members would reserve to themselves perfect liberty of action. A resolution expressing hearty regret at Mr. Gladstone's retirement was then passed, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Fawcett; and the resolution that the Marquis of Hartington should be asked to accept the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons was unanimously adopted, after speeches by Mr. Charles Villiers and Mr. S. Morley. Lord Frederick Cavendish said he had no doubt his brother would accept the office; and Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to him as chairman, passed a warm and hearty eulogium on the Marquis of Hartington, concluding as follows:—

He is, I am happy to say—I trust he will long continue to be—in robust health. He has plenty of courage, and he has, moreover, what in the north of England is called hard-headedness (loud cheers). He is a very sensible man, and only requires great occasions to bring out his great good sense (Cheers). That being so the position we have now offered him will be one that will give him the opportunity not only of personal distinction, but of conferring very great services upon his party. I may say that I look forward with considerable—I may say with very great—confidence to his future and to the success of the party in the future under him (Cheers). My own impression is that we have done the right thing at the right time and in the right manner (loud cheers). If there be any here who know the sentiments of our late leader with respect to this question, I think they will agree with me when I say that what we have done will probably meet with his sympathy (Cheers). I only hope that the Liberal party in time to come—and I hope that time will not be a remote time—will, under our new leader, accomplish great things for the interests of the country, which I trust may fairly be put in competition with what has been done by our late leader (loud cheers).

Some experiments with cotton gunpowder were made near Faversham on Wednesday, when the results accomplished by this new compound were most surprising. Its safety as well as its strength appeared to be clearly demonstrated.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present on Wednesday evening, at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the round-room of the Mansion House. In returning thanks for the toast of his health and prosperity to Ireland, his Grace, who was received with enthusiasm, reviewed the signs of improvement which the country exhibited. He referred with satisfaction to a diminution of ordinary crime and to the increase in material wealth and in the comfort of a large class of the population.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen would have opened Parliament in person on Friday if the severe illness of Prince Leopold had not detained her Majesty at the Isle of Wight. Mr. Disraeli went down to Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty, on Tuesday. The Queen's Speech duly received the Royal sanction at a Privy Council at Osborne, on Thursday, and was to be read by Royal Commission in the House of Lords on Friday, too late to be recorded in our Early Edition. The usual Parliamentary dinners to the principal members of the Conservative and Liberal parties were given on Thursday night. We shall publish in our next Number portraits of the movers and seconders of the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech—Lord Donoughmore and Lord Rayleigh in the House of Lords; and the Hon. Edward Stanhope, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, and Mr. Whitelaw, member for Glasgow, in the House of Commons.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

The position of Leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, to which the Marquis of Hartington has been raised, renders it interesting to trace the career which has culminated in such political eminence. As regards his personal antecedents, it may be said that he is the eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, by the fourth daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. Having been born in 1833, he is in his forty-first year. He finished his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1854, and was created LL.D. in 1862. By tradition, and hereditarily, he was a Whig in politics; but now and again he has shown that he is something more; though it is probable that he owes his present elevation as deputy-chief of his party to his being what may be designated a moderate, but elastic, Liberal. The Cavendish interest, which is strong in North Lancashire, doubtless enabled him, while still quite young, to be returned, in 1857, member for that division of the county. As became a Parliamentary neophyte, he did not seek to put himself forward in the House; but an opportunity soon occurred for drawing him out of the "undistinguishable throng" of young members; for when, in 1859, it was resolved by the Liberal party to move a vote of no-confidence in the Derby-Disraeli Government, Lord Hartington was offered the distinction of proposing the resolution, which he accepted, and he discharged the duty with adequate force and due discretion. From that time until March, 1863, he remained a private and quiet member; but at that time the office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second Ministry becoming vacant by the retirement of Mr. Stansfeld, the place was offered to and accepted by Lord Hartington. He did not long hold the post, for in the following May he was transferred to the Under-Secretaryship for War. He must have proved his efficiency, for in February, 1858, on the retirement of Lord Herbert, he became Secretary of State for War, and held the office under Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell until the fall of the Ministry of the latter in July, 1866. When Mr. Gladstone came into power, in 1868, Lord Hartington received the appointment of Postmaster-General, with the seat in the Cabinet which he had formerly held, as of right, as Secretary for War. When, in 1870, there were certain mutations in the Government, and Mr. Clive Fortescue exchanged the Secretaryship for Ireland for the Presidency of the Board of Trade, Lord Hartington passed to the tenure of the former office, which he held until the break up of the Gladstone Administration, in February, 1874. It should be mentioned that at the general election of 1868 the rival interests of the Stanleys and the Cavendishes were pitted against each other in North Lancashire, and Lord Hartington lost his seat for that division, having been beaten by the Hon. Frederick Stanley, second son of the late Earl of Derby. As a Cabinet Minister he found no difficulty in obtaining a seat by the convenient retirement of the member for New Radnor, which electoral district he has represented ever since. It will thus appear that his political and official antecedents have been such as to render the choice of him for the Leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons as neither strange nor unfitting. The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

The speech of Mr. Bright, on Monday week, at the great Birmingham meeting of his political party was noticed in our last. It was in accordance with an annual custom in that town that the members for Birmingham—Messrs. Bright, Dixon, and Muntz—addressed their constituents that evening. Last year the Townhall was the selected meeting place, but on account of the great interest manifested with regard to Mr. Bright's appearance on this occasion, and the extraordinary number of applications, from all parts of the country, for places, it was found expedient to change the venue to the more spacious building known as Bingley Hall, in which Birmingham cattle shows are held. The arrangements for the accommodation of the public were very extensive. They included the provision of 9000 shares, in addition to ample standing space for nearly as many more. About one fourth of the hall was reserved for holders of tickets, which were issued at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, the remainder being free. Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting the whole of the vast area was packed with auditors, whose numbers, at a rough estimate, cannot have been less than 15,000. For the speakers a lofty platform was erected at one end of the building, surrounded by a sloping gallery, which was occupied by the members and officers of the committee of the Liberal Association. The Mayor (Alderman Joseph Chamberlain) presided, and among those present were the Mayoress (Mrs. Chamberlain), Mr. Bright, M.P., Mrs. Bright, Mr. Dixon, M.P., Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. W. L. Bright, Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. C. Harrison, M.P., Mr. J. Fletcher, M.P., Mr. A. Brogden, M.P., Mr. M. A. Bass, M.P., Mr. R. M. Carter, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Mr. A. W. Peel, M.P., Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, Mr. R. W. Dale, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Sturge, Mr. A. Illingworth, Mr. H. Illingworth, Mr. J. Carvell Williams, the Town Clerk of London, and delegates from various branches of the Liberal Association. The general aspect of the meeting was like other such assemblies, but some of its incidental features are shown, with a degree of humorous exaggeration, in our Artist's sketches.

It is stated that a Grand Cross of the Bath has been offered to Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and declined. It is further stated that a baronetcy has been offered to Mr. Tennyson, and that he also has rejected the dignity.

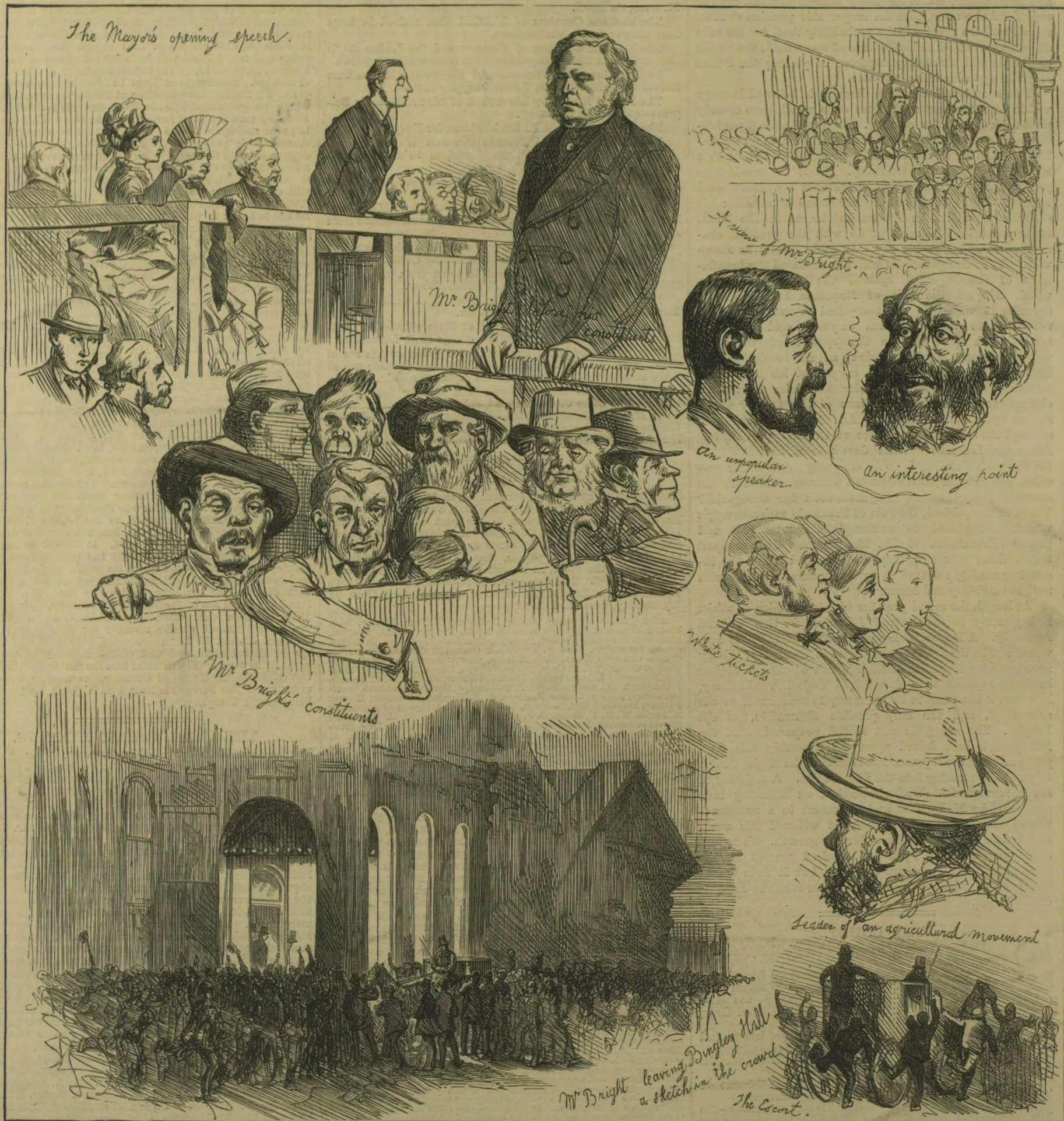
Mr. H. Petre, whose recent correspondence with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford respecting the Vatican Decrees will be remembered, presided last Saturday at a meeting held at Rishton, near Blackburn, in connection with the opening of a Conservative Club. He expressed his approval of the principles and objects of the institution, and promised help to its members in fulfilling their duties.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS IN BIRMINGHAM.

Some attention has during the winter months been attracted by a series of meetings for religious exhortation, held in several large towns in the north of England, after beginning in Ireland, by two American evangelists named Moody and Sankey. It appears from the testimony of those who have attended simply as observers of the proceedings, or rather with a disposition to criticise, that their extraordinary success in bringing vast congregations together, and the powerful outbursts of devout feeling awakened by their services, are nowise due to any fanatical violence of tone and manner, or to anything in language or in doctrine, exceeding the sober and measured utterances of an ordinary Christian pulpit. Mr. Moody, who

is said to have been brought up as a Unitarian, is about thirty-seven years of age, and Mr. Sankey is forty; they were for some time engaged as preachers in the Western States of America, and Mr. Moody was also attached to the Sanitary Commission of the United States Army, ministering spiritual comfort to the sick and wounded during the Civil War. He afterwards had a settled home, with a church and schools under his care, in the city of Chicago; but his work there was interrupted by the great fire. About a year and a half ago, with his friend Mr. Sankey, he came over to England, and began his ministry in Yorkshire. But it is more recently at Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham that their joint public efforts, made by arrangement with those who invited them in

each instance to visit the town, have occasioned remarkable popular demonstrations of a revived interest in religion. Their proceedings usually consist of nothing more than a short familiar address, by Mr. Moody, upon the vital truths of the Christian faith, with illustrations from personal and social experience; or the reading of some passage from the New Testament, with an unpretending comment, likewise by Mr. Moody, which is preceded and followed by an informal prayer, with the singing of one or more hymns by Mr. Sankey, who has both voice and musical skill, accompanying himself on the harmonium. Their performance is said to be free from any grotesque or uncouth features of style and expression; but it is evident that these men are Americans of an average degree of culture, and that they have not studied the minute elegances of conven-



SKETCHES AT THE GREAT MEETING AT BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

tional aspect and address in the more exclusive circles of society. The purport of their message to the world is just the same that is, or should be, delivered every Sunday by 50,000 ministers of different "denominations" in Christendom, and that may be read, without much difficulty of understanding what is meant, in the pastoral letters of St. Paul and St. John; while the difficulty of believing in too many cases is frankly confessed. It is, perhaps, to the epidemic of human sympathy with a great earnestness of determination, of strenuous will, and spiritual aspiration that the sudden "conversion," as it is called, of hundreds of people at these meetings is to be ascribed; but some entertain a different view of the matter, as is stated in a report from Birmingham. "The Holy Spirit is in this place," said Mr. Moody last Sunday, with quiet confidence; and everybody believed him. The two evangelists return to Liverpool this week, and will there open, on Sunday morning,

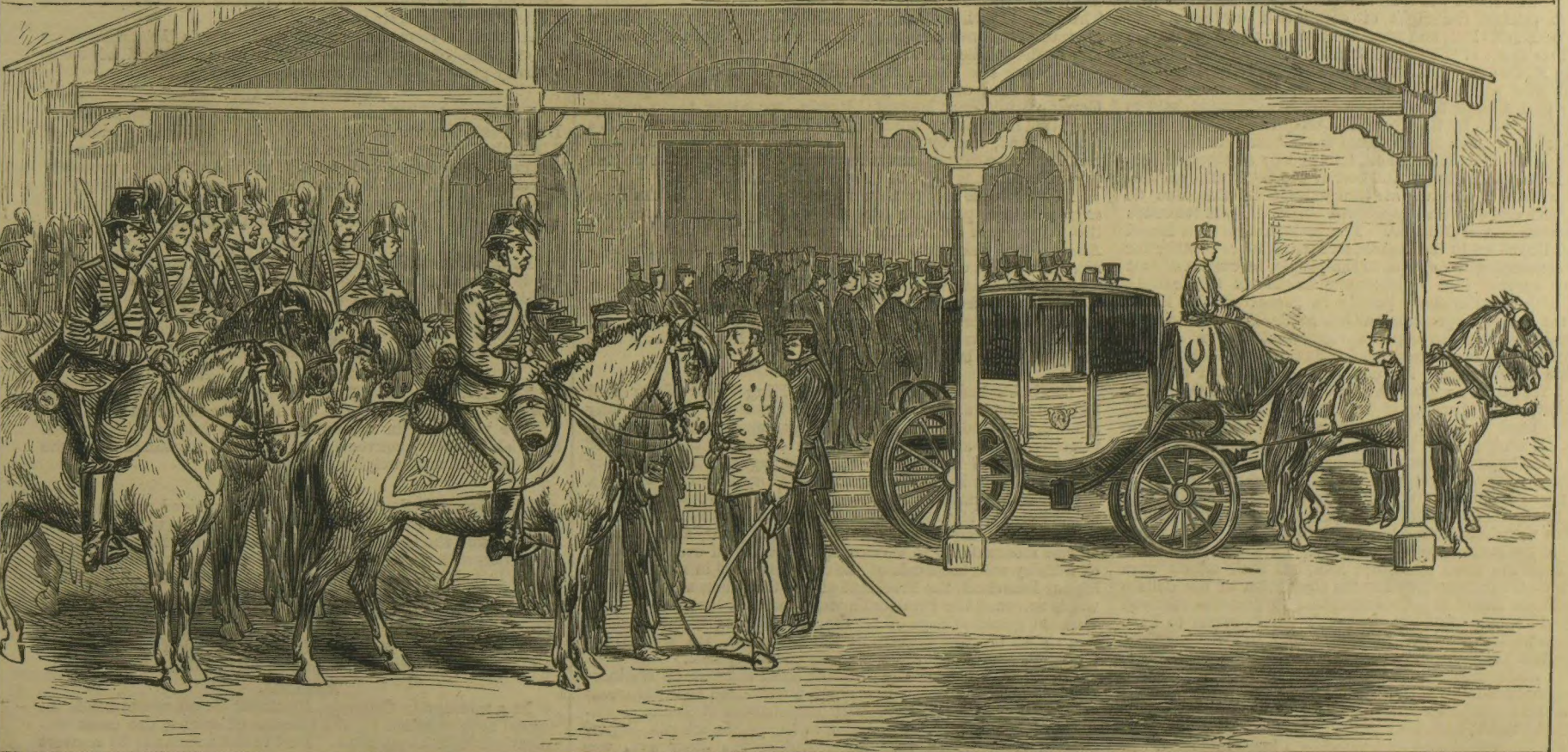
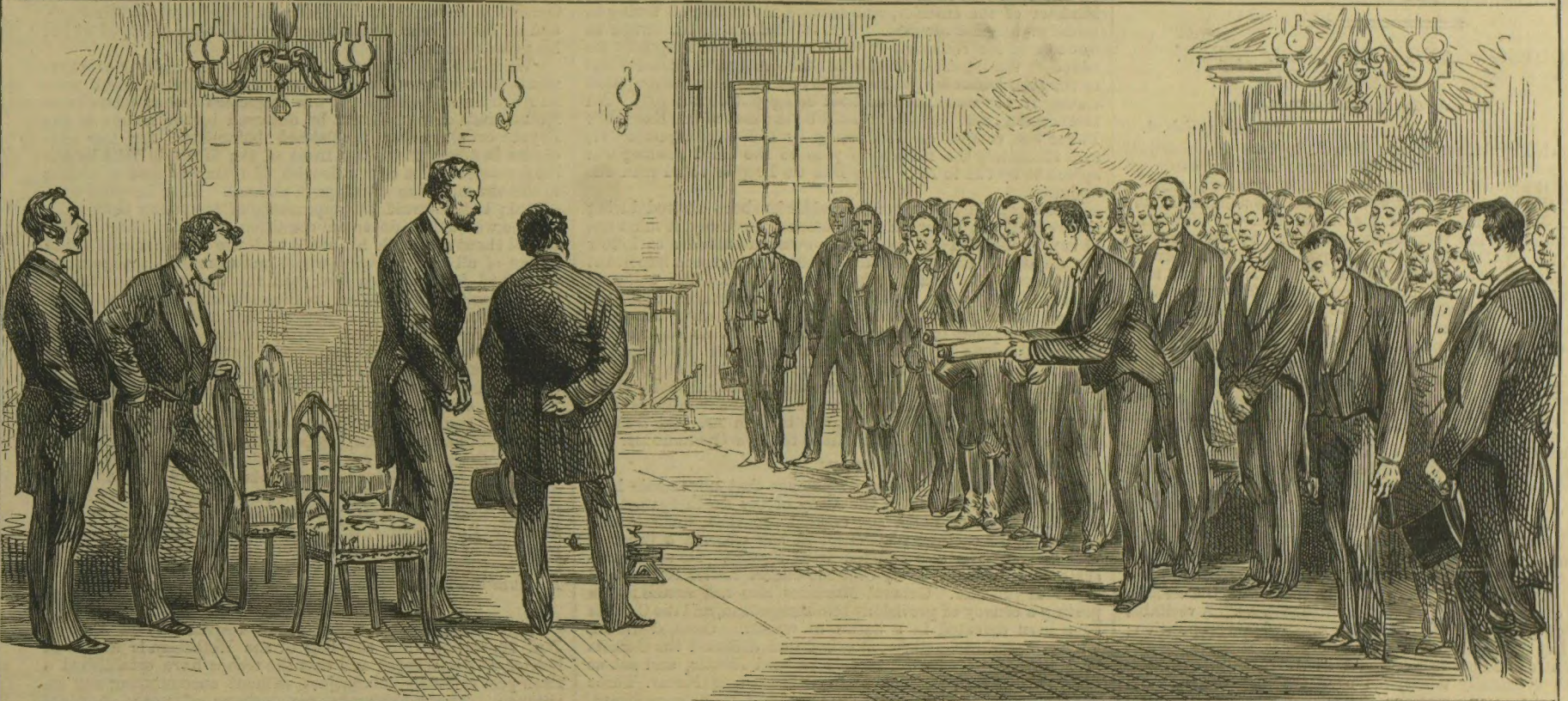
an immense wooden hall, to hold more than 8000 persons, built on purpose for them.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

The Japanese nation and Government are just now exulting in their diplomatic victory over the Empire of China. The dispute between these two Powers about the piratical outrages on the coast of Formosa, which provoked a Japanese force to land there, has been settled, without a war, by the Chinese agreeing to pay the Japanese a money compensation. The Japanese special envoy, named Okubo, by whom this affair was successfully negotiated, was greeted on his return, on Nov. 27, with particular tokens of regard, both at Yokohama, the port of Yedo, and in the capital city, which is joined to Yokohama

by a short line of railway. Our clever artist and correspondent there, Mr. C. Wirgman, has sent us a few sketches of the proceedings on this occasion. For the sake of the picturesque in costume, he regrets the present rage in Japan for our European fashion of dress. He writes in the following strain about the reception of his Excellency Mr. Okubo:—

"It was a sad sight, the day before, to see the native officials, clad in evening dress, walking about and waiting for him all day in the pouring rain. The weather was bitterly cold; and it seems that great coats are not considered full dress, though heavy boots reaching up to the knees are. You must know that it has been decreed that in future the swallow-tail coat, white choker, white kid gloves, and stove-pipe hat shall be the full-dress costume for Young Japan. But on the 27th the weather cleared up, and it was a beautiful day. At half-past seven in the morning the booming of guns announced



1. Landing of the Japanese Envoy at Yokohama.

2. Reading an address to Okubo in the Townhall, Yokohama.

3. Arrival of Okubo at the railway station, Jeddo.

PEACE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL-ARTIST AT YOKOHAMA.

his arrival; so, hastily swallowing some soup and a cup of tea, I rushed down to the jetty and arrived just in time to see the great man emerge from the steam-launch and land. He also was in evening dress, but wore a brown overcoat over it. He took off his tall hat and bowed most affably to the deputation of swallow-tails, who had assembled to meet him. They also bowed and took off their hats. He is a fine handsome man, with moustaches and whiskers, but no beard.

"Okubo then got into the carriage that was waiting for him, and drove through the town to the Finance Department, followed by numerous carriages filled with Japanese, all, of course, in evening dress. Having remained there some time, he went to the Townhall, where a deputation of several hundreds of merchants, all in black coats, had assembled to read him their addresses of congratulation concerning his successful mission to China. He replied to the addresses and went into the banqueting-hall, where he refreshed himself, with his suite.

"From the Townhall he went to Takashimaya's, the author of gas in Japan, and at a quarter to one o'clock took the train for Jeddo. At Jeddo the policemen in full uniform received him and escorted him to his carriage. Outside the station an escort of cavalry awaited him, and the file of carriages drove up the new Boulevard des Italiens to a Government office, and thence to the palace, where he was received by the Mikado, or Emperor.

"Both towns were decorated for the occasion with flags and lanterns; but the capital was not nearly so well got up as the port. In Yokohama processions of allegorical cars, drawn by oxen, paraded the streets all the afternoon. Theatrical performances in mat sheds amused the delighted and good-tempered crowd; and in the evening the Townhall and other public buildings were illuminated with gas, just as in London. This was only in the native town; for we foreigners in Yokohama haven't even our streets lighted with oil, whilst the native town has gas lamps even in the meanest streets. What do you think of that? The feasting and drumming were kept up all the following day and part of the night; and thus ended the rejoicings. The return of the troops from Formosa will be the grand event, and I will send you the description, with illustrations thereof; they will not be here for about a month. It will be very grand, according to all accounts; the Emperor will review them. He now wears European clothes, with cocked hat and feathers; so I am sorry that I shall no longer be able to give you any more scenes with *couleur locale*, for that colour is now a dingy black, thanks to civilisation. But thus much for the present."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 4.

The French Republicans would do well to bear in mind just now the good old proverb that tells us not to halloo before we are out of the wood. We have had a most exciting week—a series of the most turbulent and momentous debates on the long-talked-of Constitutional measures; and the Versailles Long Parliament has reluctantly recognised, by a majority of one vote, the legal existence of the Republic. The Democratic journals show themselves over-joyful at this result, and look upon the maintenance of the present form of government as assured; but they would do well to remember how unstable are the majorities in the National Assembly, and how slight a change in the dispositions of a few members would suffice to wreck their hopes. At the present hour it is still impossible to say what kind of a Constitution is in store for us; still, taking into account the conciliatory inclination shown by the Chamber during the last few days, we may presume that it will be more or less Republican.

The hero of the hour is a certain M. Wallon, professor and historian, who on Friday last brought forward the amendment leading to the implicit recognition of the Republic. On Tuesday, moreover, the Assembly adopted, by 449 ayes against 229 nces, another of his propositions, and one that was in reality of more intrinsic importance. This motion was couched as follows:—"The President of the Republic can, with the consent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its mandate. In this event, the electors must be convoked within a delay of three months." A veritable battle took place before the Assembly adopted this proposition; but the Republic found an unexpected ally in M. Luro, of the Right Centre, and a warm defender in M. Dufaure, and their eloquence eventually triumphed over the hesitations of the Chamber. The result was a most signal defeat for those who wished to confine the right of dissolution exclusively to Marshal de MacMahon, and were averse to giving it to all the coming Presidents of the Republic alike.

It was M. de Carayon Latour who opened the series of exciting debates which we have had on the constitutional measures with a violently-worded Royalist declaration, said to have been prepared by the Count de Chambord himself. Next came an unimportant speech from the Vicomte de Meaux in favour of Marshal de MacMahon, followed by an eloquent address from M. Lucien Brun, the best of the Legitimist spokesmen, who was succeeded at the tribune by the Duc de Broglie, with a few discreetly-worded observations in reference to the famous law of Nov. 20. The Bonapartists then forced M. Raoul Duval on to the breach, and when, after prating for an hour concerning the appeal to the people, he eventually sat down, up sprang that ridiculous monomaniac General du Temple, with a melancholy homily in favour of the King. Then came a timid speech from General de Chabaud Latour, deferentially communicating the views and desires of the fallen Ministry; and eventually Jules Favre stepped forward—a veritable triton among the minnows. He refuted alike, in the most felicitous manner, the pretensions of the Orleanist, Bonapartist, and Legitimist spokesmen, showing himself especially hard on the latter, whom he reminded how Louis XVI. sent for the Austrians and Prussians to invade France, how the *émigrés* fought against their country, and how the Monarchy eventually returned in the baggage-waggons of the enemy. Legitimists and Bonapartists alike continually assailed him with vociferous interruptions, but he was not to be put down, and concluded his speech amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the entire Republican party. Of course one or two ardent Royalists tried to answer him, but their efforts were ludicrous in the extreme; and at the conclusion of the debate the second reading of the Constitutional project was resolved upon by 557 ayes against 146 noes. The Left seems to have thought, however, that Jules Favre's pardonable violence might terrify certain timid Septennatists whose support it was anxious to secure; and accordingly, on the occasion of the discussion on the second reading of the Senate bill, Jules Simon did his best to atone for any objectionable excess of language of which his colleague might have been guilty. The second reading of the Senate Bill was, I may add, voted by a large majority. At this juncture there was an interlude in the battle, which interlude comprised a couple of sittings—the first taken up with a singularly mild debate on the prosaic but important sub-

ject of lucifer-matches; and the second, with a turbulent and confused discussion apropos of the suspension of the Marseilles Town Council. On this latter occasion President Buffet especially distinguished himself by calling five or six Republican orators to order on the most frivolous pretexts.

The second series of debates on the Constitutional bills opened with a Republican defeat. M. Laboulaye had brought forward an amendment to clause 1 couched in the following words:—"The Government of France is composed of a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies, and a President of the Republic, chief of the executive power." This proposition was considered to imply the proclamation of the Republic, and, as a natural consequence, did not find favour with the Right of the Chamber. Intense excitement was occasioned by that determined mischief-maker Louis Blanc declaring that the extreme Radicals were also opposed to it. Twenty-four hours later, however, when the vote—which President Buffet, with his customary partiality, had postponed—was taken, these latter were led to the table, as if to sacrifice, and recorded their votes in favour of Laboulaye's amendment. Still, it did not find sufficient supporters, and was eventually thrown out by a majority of 24. It was at this juncture that M. Wallon brought forward his henceforth famous motion, to prevent the adoption of which ex-Premier de Broglie, still hankering after the Vice-Presidency of the Council, employed every possible ruse and artifice. He drew up a preamble completely destroying the significance of M. Wallon's words, and dispatched one of his acolytes—M. Desjardins—to the tribune with an appeal, in *extremis*, to the Assembly not to vote this dangerous amendment without the adjunction of his prefix. Upon the latter being put to the vote by itself it found, however, but 129 partisans in the whole chamber—a complete and overwhelming defeat for the hypocritical and unscrupulous statesman whom Marshal de MacMahon has exclusively to thank for all his unpopularity. Intense excitement attended the taking of the vote on M. Wallon's amendment, the success of which seemed doubtful; but eventually, after several hours' suspense, during which all the bulletins were carefully verified, President Buffet proclaimed its adoption by 553 votes against 552. The Assembly had at length recognised the existence of the Republic.

Monday's sitting, at which clause 2 of the constitutional project was discussed, was noteworthy only for an amendment, brought forward by M. Marcel Barthe, setting forth that "the President of the Republic disposes of the military forces, but cannot command them in person." This motion found a violent opponent in the person of General de Chabaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, who accused its author of trying to interdict Marshal de MacMahon from drawing his sword in defence of his country. "Were such a motion adopted," he added, "the Marshal would at once resign." After some minor stars had indulged in a little sparring over the proposed clause, it was withdrawn without being put to the vote. An amendment that Versailles should be the seat of the Executive Power was carried on Wednesday by 332 votes against 327, and ultimately the motion to pass to the third reading was agreed to by 521 to 181. The Duc de Broglie voted with the majority.

Although the interest of the public has been centred during the week in the doings of the National Assembly, it must not be supposed that Paris neglects its own amusements to follow the debates of the Legislature. Indeed, the recent important decisions of the Chamber have not provoked the slightest sensation—they seem to have been in some measure expected. The season is now at its height, and each evening brings its ball or reception in the *grand monde*; while as regards the theatres almost all this winter's novelties have proved astonishing successes. During the past few days we have had at the Palais de l'Industrie the customary annual cattle show, which is becoming with the Parisians as much an institution as the familiar display at Islington is with us. On Sunday there is to be a grand charity ball at the new Opera house.

SPAIN.

It appears from Madrid despatches that movements have at length been begun by the Army of the North against the Carlists. General Loma has crossed the Oza, after having carried all the enemy's positions, and has effected a junction with General Blanco's division from Zaranz. He afterwards achieved a brilliant victory over the Carlist leader Egana, and took him prisoner. General Moriones also has succeeded in passing a convoy of provisions into Pampeluna, and the Carlists have been defeated in a battle at Oteiza. General Loma, having landed at Guetaria, attacked and defeated the Carlists near that place. He afterwards entered Zaranz, and set at liberty the captain and crew of the German brig Gustav. Three important posts of the Carlists in Carascal have been captured. The King is with the army, playing the military monarch, and is reported to have sent away his cook, declaring that he would fare as the soldiers fared.

A letter has been addressed by the Emperor William to King Alfonso, accrediting Count Hatzfeld to his Majesty as German Minister at Madrid; Russia, according to an official despatch received at Madrid, has recognised King Alfonso's Government; and by the confirmation of Count Ludolf's position as Austria-Hungarian Envoy to Spain, recognition on the part of Austria is regarded as an accomplished fact.

Don Carlos is said to have received a letter from the Pope expressing sympathy for him, but advising him to reconsider the propriety of continuing the war, reminding him that King Alfonso has vindicated the dignity of the Church and recognised the rights of the clergy.

News of a severe engagement in Cuba has been received in New York. The insurgents attacked the town of Gibara, destroyed the forts, burnt many of the houses, and forced the garrison to surrender, but spared their lives. There were heavy losses on both sides.

ITALY.

Garibaldi had an interview with King Victor Emmanuel last Saturday, and was very warmly received. Scarcely an allusion was made to politics. The principal subject of conversation was Garibaldi's scheme for diverting the course of the Tiber and improving the Campagna. His Majesty promised to use his influence with the Government to obtain a five per cent guarantee for the undertaking. No one else was present except Menotti Garibaldi. When Garibaldi departed the King accompanied him to the hall door, and military officers escorted him to his carriage. Garibaldi was presented on Sunday with the cards of the deputies—260 in number—by Signor Biancheri, the President of the Chamber, and he afterwards returned the President's visit, and said that the present were the grandest days of his life. Subsequently the General was visited by the members of the Bureaux. On Wednesday Garibaldi had an interview with Signor Minghetti.

In the Chamber of Deputies the chief subject of Wednesday's discussion was an interpellation addressed to the Government with regard to some recent disturbances at Genoa in connection with religious instruction in the public schools. Signor Minghetti presented bills for providing the army with war material and other supplies.

Yesterday week the Pope received a deputation of Belgian Catholics, who presented him with an address and 200,000fr.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.

All Brussels was astir at an early hour on Thursday morning in view of the auspicious event which has occupied all thoughts during the week—the marriage of the Princess Louise to Duke Philip of Saxony. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent was at the Royal palace shortly after ten o'clock, where the scene was brilliant in the extreme. The civil marriage, which took place in the blue room, was performed by the Burgomaster, Mr. Anspach. The bride and bridegroom responded to the usual questions most heartily. All the princely personages present, including the Count of Paris, who had recovered sufficiently to attend, signed the register. The company wore simple evening dress. The Prince of Wales was in a general's uniform and wore white satin favours. The civil ceremony being concluded, the illustrious company passed into one of the drawing-rooms of the palace, which had been transformed into a chapel for the occasion, and here the religious service was performed by Monsignor Dechamps, the Archbishop of Malines, assisted by his Vicars-General and the Dean of St. Gudule's. His Grace delivered a most impressive address on the sanctity of marriage. The company withdrew from the chapel to the large drawing-room in front of the palace. After a little while the Royal party stepped out into the balcony, where they were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse which had assembled. Then came the wedding breakfast.

There have been great festivities in connection with the event at Brussels, and many illustrious foreigners were present at the ceremony. The Prince of Wales was among the guests. On Saturday night a great family dinner took place at the Royal palace, at which all the princely guests of the Court were present. There was a Court ball on Tuesday night, at which the Prince of Wales danced with several Royal ladies. On Wednesday evening the King and Queen and their illustrious visitors attended the opera in state; and on Thursday night the French Minister gave a banquet.

A number of Belgian ladies have sent a magnificent bouquet to the Princess from Nice, and the English colony at Brussels drew up and signed an address of congratulation to her Royal Highness.

Twenty thousand francs were voted by the municipality of Brussels for payment of a week's rent for the poor of the city.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says:—"There can be no people more devoted to the dynasty than the Belgians, and there is no doubt that if the Government had asked the Chambers for a dowry and an annual allowance for Princess Louise, these would have been granted unanimously and enthusiastically. The King has, however, resolved that no demand of the sort shall be made, and that dowry, allowances, and all the expenses of the marriage are to be defrayed out of his private fortune."

When the late King of the Belgians was making arrangements for the marriage of his son, the present monarch, with an Austrian Archduchess, it was suggested that an old national Netherlands custom should be observed by the names of the Royal couple being proclaimed beforehand for two successive Sundays from the front of the Hôtel de Ville by the burgomaster of the city, a flourish of trumpets first sounding to call the attention of all good citizens. King Leopold consented; but, to avoid all appearance of inequality before the law, he would only do so on condition that the burgomaster should shout out, with his son's and the future Queen's, the names of all other couples whose matrimonial arrangements were fixed for the same day; and this was done accordingly. The present King decided to dispense with even this long-honoured formality in the present case, and strictly followed the ordinary Belgian civil law by having the names of his daughter and her bridegroom posted on the gate of the Hôtel de Ville, in the middle of the usual list. There are about sixty couples inscribed in this list; and directly after the names of "Florians Abs, butler, and Agnes Schiffer, cook," and before those of "Isidore Fuchs, market-gardener, and Augusta Weinbrenner, of no profession," appears the official entry, as No. 25 in the list, of the coming marriage of "S. A. R. Prince Ferdinand-Philippe-Raphael de Cobourg and Gotha" with "S. A. R. Madame la Princesse" (this being the only distinction of title preserved) "Louise-Marie-Amelie, domiciliée à Bruxelles." Of course, this notice did not interfere with the publication of the usual religious banns which took place simultaneously at the Chapel Royal of St. Jacques; for in Belgium the invariable custom is to use both forms.

HOLLAND.

The Government has received a despatch dated Acheen, Jan. 26, stating that the flag of the Netherlands has been hoisted at Poelockajol, and that the troops have established a fresh post at Poengeblangtjoet without encountering any resistance. The inhabitants are desirous of peace, but are incited to war by their chiefs.

A despatch from Batavia, of Wednesday's date, announces an eruption of the volcano Kloet, in the island of Java, whereby great destruction has been caused at Blitar.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn by telegram from the *Times*' correspondent at Buda-Pesth that in the Budget debate on Wednesday morning, Tisze, the leader of the Left, made a declaration accepting unreservedly the compromise of 1867 with Austria. It produced a great sensation, and has smoothed the way for the formation of a Coalition Ministry, which, supported by both great parties, will more easily overcome the financial difficulties.

GERMANY.

In the German Parliament, on Saturday last, the Imperial Bank Bill was read the third time and passed, an amendment by Herr Lasker to one of the clauses being adopted. The bill was also carried on the final vote by a large majority. The Imperial Message declaring the Session closed was then read, and the House dispersed with cheers for the Emperor.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storting was opened at Christiania on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne announced that bills will be presented in favour of Norway joining the Daneco-Swedish monetary convention, and for the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul arrived on Sunday at Berlin from San Remo, and, after paying a visit to the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, went on to St. Petersburg.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the reply of the British Government to the Russian circular of Sept. 26, proposing that the conference on the usages of war should reassemble in St. Petersburg, arrived there a few days ago. In this reply the conclusion arrived at is, that England anticipates no practical result from any further discussion of the matter. Consequently, no English representative will be sent.

AMERICA.

In a message to Congress, President Grant recommends an annual appropriation for the purpose of arming the coast fortifications with heavy guns. Part of the scheme is to convert the old 10-inch smooth bore Rodman guns into rifle guns of smaller calibre.

The Senate has passed a bill appointing a commission to

ascertain the rights of some British subjects to certain lands in the territory awarded to the United States by the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator in the San Juan question.

The Senate in its sitting of Wednesday rejected the proposed Canadian Reciprocity Treaty without a division.

The House of Representatives, in order to facilitate the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, has prohibited the introduction of dilatory motions.

General Sheridan has left New Orleans.

King Kalakua has left the States to return to Hawaii.

The New York papers report that extraordinary excitement exists in California in consequence of the discovery of a mountain of silver ore in Nevada.

INDIA.

On the invitation of the Viceroy the Maharajah of Jeypore and the Scindiah have consented to sit on the commission for the trial of the Guicowar of Baroda, which is to commence about the middle of the present month.

Full amends have been made by the Duffla chiefs, all the captives taken by them being restored and the fines imposed on them being paid. The campaign against them has therefore terminated peaceably, and the expedition is now engaged in surveying the country.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament has been opened by the Governor. The Ministry were defeated on the motion for the address in reply to the Governor's speech, and resigned.

CHINA.

Official notification of the death of the Emperor has been made at Shanghai. He died, it is stated, from an attack of smallpox, which is making great ravages in Pekin. Resort to foreign doctors had been persistently declined. According to a private telegram received in London, the Empress has committed suicide through grief for the loss of her husband. A boy three years old has been proclaimed Emperor, and the Empress-mother has been appointed Regent.

The Servian Ministry has resigned, and a new one has been formed, M. Stefanovitz being the new Premier.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has received advices of the safe arrival in that colony of the Clarence, the Carnatic, Crusader, Margaret Galbraith, and Nelson emigrant-ships.

The University of Leyden will celebrate, on Monday next, the tercentenary of its foundation by William the Silent. Thirty-three foreign Universities are to be represented.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Joseph George Long Innes, Attorney-General of New South Wales.

The post of Consul at St. Petersburg, lately vacated by Mr. T. Michell, has been offered to and accepted by his brother, Mr. J. Michell, now living at Vyborg.

The President of the Argentine Republic, having quelled the insurrection, was, when the last mail left, about to open some new railway sections. The goods traffic on the lines already at work is reported to be very great.

In consequence of an outbreak of cattle plague at Malta, the powers of the Executive there have been extended to prevent the spread of infection, and orders have been given to place ships from certain Eastern ports in quarantine.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, is gazetted a K.C.M.G.; and Mr. W. E. Frere, lately senior member of two commissions of inquiry, has been appointed a Companion of the same distinguished order.

Prince Louis of Hesse, while staying at Blankenberghe last August, rescued a person from drowning, and, in recognition of his bravery, the Belgian Civic Cross of the First Class has just been awarded him.

A writer in *Le Jockey* says that the forests in the Aube have been invaded by boars and wolves. In a district extending some twenty leagues, six he wolves and two she wolves have been shot within about a month.

Two Belgian Ultramontane journals which had accused the Brussels *Echo du Parlement* of having sold itself to Germany have each been sentenced to pay £200 damages, and to publish the judgment in ten newspapers.

Some idea of the loftiness attained by trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* may be formed (says the *Garden*) when it is stated that some of the specimens of the *E. amygdalina* measured by Baron von Müller, the Government Botanist of Victoria, would overtop the cross on St. Paul's Cathedral.

The second and last day's sale of the celebrated Salamanca collection of pictures took place at Paris last week. The highest prices realised were for some paintings by Velasquez, three of which realised 17,000*fr.*, 19,300*fr.*, and 49,806*fr.* respectively. The total amount of the two days' sale was 336,485*fr.*

The *Times* announces the death of Mr. George Finlay, its correspondent at Athens. He was one of the staunchest supporters of the cause of Greek independence, and was probably the last survivor of that small band of enthusiasts who went out to Greece to join Lord Byron and the Philhellenes.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria, who recently joined the Roman Catholic Church, has ordered the construction, at her own expense, of a new Catholic church at Munich, which will cost 340,000 marks (£17,000). The Municipal Council of Munich had refused previously to construct the church, as the town has already quite sufficient church accommodation.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made at the watering-place of Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the department of Haute-Marne. In clearing the reservoir of the thermal waters, over 4000 bronze coins or medals and a few gold coins have been extracted from the mire. The gold coins have the diameter of an English florin, and bear the effigies of Nero, Honorius, Hadrian, and Faustina Senior.

Some interesting details of the rescue of the survivors of the *Cospatrick* have been given by the captain of the British *Sceptre*, which did that service, and which arrived at Dundee on Saturday night. Indications of a wreck had been seen for some days before the castaways were found, but a squall prevented their being discovered sooner. The captain differs from the survivors as to the spot where the vessel was burnt, and is of opinion that the other boat's crew will never be heard of.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the British settlements of Sierra Leone on the Gambia have been formed into one Government, to be called the West African Settlements. Mr. C. H. Kortright is appointed to the governorship.—A *Reuter's* telegram from Cape Coast Castle announces that King Coffee has "retired to his country seat," and been succeeded by Quamvali. A report was current at the Coast that another tribe had revolted against the Ashantees. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the native kings and chiefs in connection with the abolition of slavery, and a petition on the subject has been sent to the Governor.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In accordance with the War Office regulations, alterations are being made in the uniforms of volunteer corps, to assimilate them as much as possible with those of regular troops.

Sir Henry Peek, Bart., M.P., was present, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes to members of the 12th Surrey at Kingston.

The fourteenth annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the 20th Middlesex took place yesterday week, in the general meeting room, Euston Station, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Malet. There was a large attendance of members and their friends. Previous to the distribution of the prizes, by Mrs. Malet, the chairman addressed a few observations to those present. To Bugle-Major Williams fell the honour of receiving the battalion prize, presented by the Duke of Sutherland, consisting of a gold watch value 10*gs.* Colonel Bigge and Colonel Ives having briefly addressed the meeting, the hall was cleared, and preparations made for the annual ball, which almost immediately began after the termination of the distribution.

The Duke of Westminster, K.G., commanding the Queen's (Westminster), will preside at the annual distribution of the prizes won by the corps this (Saturday) evening, in Westminster Hall. It is anticipated that the Duchess of Westminster will present the prizes.

The members of the match committee of the 1st Sussex held their annual meeting at Brighton on Wednesday, when a satisfactory report was presented.

The annual soirée and presentation of prizes of the 23rd Lancashire (Ashton-under-Lyne) took place, last Saturday evening, in the spacious drill-room of the regiment, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. About 1200 people were present, including the volunteers. Colonel Mellor read the annual report, which showed that the enrolled strength of the regiment for the past year was 450, and of this number 447 were efficient; and that nine of the officers and twenty-one sergeants had passed their examinations and obtained certificates of proficiency. The attendance of the several companies at drill had been very good. The first prize for highest individual attendance was won by Private Squire Marsland, and Corporal Crichton came second.

HUMMING BIRDS.

Lady Burdett-Coutts, in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the practice of using birds and birds' feathers as ornaments. The question, her Ladyship says, "is one of great interest to naturalists, apart from the objects of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. One race which might be termed the gems of bird life will, in all probability, become exterminated. Professor Tomlinson made last year a communication to the ladies' committee of which I am president stating that 40,000 of these minute and beautiful creatures had been consigned to one house alone, and, as the area within which they live is very restricted, the result must be extinction. Our committee took advantage of Lord Cochrane's visit to the South American Republics for the purpose of inaugurating among a grateful people a statue in memory of his grandfather, the great Admiral, to intrust him with a petition to the Empress of Brazil, whose Court he was to visit on his way, on behalf of her small and brilliant subjects, petitioning her to endeavour to secure to them a close season." Lady Burdett-Coutts asks those who regulate the fashions whether they could not rather encourage the ribbon trade, now much wanting support, or the trade in artificial flowers, or imitations of birds in silk or jewellery, "than a mode of ornamentation which must suggest a bloodstain on the delicate hat or cap, and has silenced the joy-song in the breast of a fluttering, harmless creature."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The La Plata Relief Fund has closed with a total of £4000.

While some boys in the Oldham Bluecoat School were playing with a gun which had carelessly been left within their reach, on Sunday morning, the piece went off, and one of the lads, named Hazleton, was killed on the spot.

A bad case of hydrophobia is reported from Preston. A man named William Hodge, after returning home from work on Thursday week, complained of a severe pain in his right arm. A surgeon who was called in, having noticed a peculiar mark on the arm, suspected that the man had at some time been bitten by a dog. His fears were verified next day, when Hodge went raving mad, fell into convulsions, and foamed at the mouth. He was removed to the infirmary with great difficulty, two or three strong men being scarcely able to restrain him, and died in great agony on Saturday morning.

Lord Ellenborough's mansion at Holly Springs has been broken into and robbed of a quantity of valuable property.

A telegram from Madeira states that the African Steam-ship Company's steamer the *Soudan*, having left that harbour without a pilot, ran ashore and became a total wreck. Before starting she was delayed three hours signalling for a pilot, without effect.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the loss of the Liverpool steam-ship *Zorilla* has resulted in the Court finding that the master was not in default, and his certificate has been returned to him.—The inquiry into the loss of the schooner *Fanny* recently, in Tramore Bay, was concluded yesterday week. The Court decided that the vessel had been lost through the negligence and drunkenness of the captain, and suspended his certificate for three years.

The Famiglia cotton stores of the Viceroy of Egypt's Daira have been burnt. The exact amount of the damages has not been ascertained, but it is estimated at more than £30,000.

Archbishop Manning has published a pamphlet in reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation," with a view to show that the recent Vatican decrees have in no way affected the allegiance of Catholics to the civil power.

The largest iron screw pile which has ever been manufactured has been cast at the Royal gun factories at Woolwich. It is to form part of the main foundation of the great crane which is to be fixed on the new iron pier at the Royal Arsenal.

An extraordinary meeting of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was held at Lincoln, yesterday week, to secure, if possible, the summer exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society being held next year at that city. Mr. E. Heneage presided. It was resolved that the county society should contribute £1000 towards the necessary local guarantee fund, which has derived £1200 from other sources. A portion of the West Common and the racecourse has been offered as a site for the great show free of charge.—At the annual meeting of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society, held in the county town last Saturday, Mr. Edward Hicks presiding, it was resolved to accept the invitation to hold the next show at Wisbech in September.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The entry of Alfonso XII., the young King of Spain, into the city of Madrid on Thursday, the 14th ult., was an occasion for a great display of popular feeling. He came by railway from Aranjuez, where he had stopped the night before on his road from the seaport town of Valencia. The Atocha Railway Station at Madrid, as well as the Atocha Church (a place associated with all the auspicious events of Spanish Royalty), and of course the Prado, the Calle de Alcalá, and all the streets on the King's line of progress, were decorated with flags, draperies, and streamers. But what chiefly attracted attention was a lofty triumphal arch in the Calle de Alcalá, half-way between the Prado and the Puerta del Sol, near the Café Suizo, where the street, from a broad hill, becomes nearly level, just as the thoroughfare narrows from a grand avenue to a moderate-sized street. The Prado and the Calle de Alcalá are the *Via Sacra* or *Via Triumphalis* of Madrid. Along this route in former years marched O'Donnell and Narvaez, now dead, and Espartero, nearly dying; in later times, Serrano, Topete and Prim, then King Amadeo, and, one after the other, at a few days' interval, the revolutionary chiefs. On the occasion of Prim's entrance, he and his cortège came up from the Calle de Alcalá into the Puerta del Sol, and hence turned again towards the Prado by the Carrera de Geronimo, a street which equals in many respects the grandeur of the Alcalá, and is an almost parallel thoroughfare. The King in this instance took a more direct route from the Church of Atocha, along the Prado, and up the Calle de Alcalá to the Puerta del Sol, and thence by the Calle Mayor and the Plaza de Armas to the Alcazar, or Royal Palace, in the Plaza de Oriente.

The King was met at the station by the Ministry, the Generals, the civil and religious corporations, and numerous deputations of official bodies. The people outside continually cheered the Royal procession to the Atocha Church. After a Te Deum, the procession went along to the palace. The whole route was lined with troops and by dense but most orderly crowds. The houses displayed their *colgaduras* or festive hangings at every window or balcony. Noble mansions, such as that of the Duke de Sesto and the Marquis de Vista-Lerma, had their arms beautifully embroidered on the draperies, and some had very large tapestries, copies of Raphael's cartoons or other great classical pictures. All this, with the flags and huge garlands of flowers, gave the streets an indescribably gay and festive appearance. The arch in the Calle de Alcalá, though the marble of the pillars and the bronze of its equestrian statue of Don Alfonso were mere pasteboard and varnished plaster, looked stately and handsome seen at a distance from below, at the Alcalá Gate. The same may be said of another arch erected on the Plaza de Armas near the palace, and of a third arch in the Calle Mayor, with flags and garlands beautifully interwoven.

Our illustration shows the Royal pageant winding its way through the triumphal arch in the Calle de Alcalá. First came the inevitable half-squadrons of Civil Guards to clear the way; then a cluster of Aides-de-Camps; then the young King alone, riding a handsome, gentle, milk-white charger, in the same plain uniform he wore at Valencia. The Royal youth was flushed with excitement, his face beaming with a joy he did not attempt to dissemble. He rode on, saluting to the right and to the left, doffing his cap to high and low. The thunders of "vivas!" rent the air, and an emotion baffling description seemed to convulse the myriads of spectators. Anything more unanimous than this roar of welcome from so many human throats cannot be imagined. Frenzy seized the masses in the streets, while handfuls of printed paper and small bunches of flowers fluttered in the air above their heads, and doves and even canary birds flew about, the King's colours rustling after them in long trains of silken ribbons. So the young King passed on, and after him a large staff of Marshals and Generals, then rows of state carriages alternately with squadrons of cavalry, and a final array of flags and triumphal cars with popular devices. The dense multitude were allowed at last to fall together and to fill the broad street.

After the arrival at the palace and the official reception, the King went down the grand staircase to the outside of the palace, where he mounted his horse and presented himself to the troops of all arms, who cheered as their officers saluted. A few officers, it was observed, omitted the salute. First came a few battalions of Royal Cadets, probably reminding their Sovereign of the little time that has elapsed since he also was mustering in the ranks with youths following the same military apprenticeship in a foreign country; then several battalions of Infantry, of Engineers, of Civil Guards; a regiment of Pontoniers, several batteries of Artillery, then squadrons of Lancers, Hussars and Dragoons, both the Mountain Artillery and Cavalry riding past at full gallop. The troops came on all shouting "vivas" to the King as they passed him; the officers waved their swords high above their heads by way of salute; the flags were lowered to the ground till they swept the dust; to all which signs of homage the young King answered by raising his hand to his cap. With such ceremonies was the son and heir of Isabella II. brought back to the Palace of Madrid, for centuries the home of his dynasty.

At the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, a letter was read from Mr. Alderman Bennett offering £3000 towards the establishment of an aquarium at Liverpool, the disconnection of sewer gas from the houses, and a series of firing experiments to test the local water supply.

The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society clothed, fed, and forwarded to their homes 690 persons who were shipwrecked during the late disastrous gales; and also relieved 895 widows and parents, at a cost to the society for the month of January alone of £3642. Last year 10,028 persons were relieved.

The *Academy* states that an account of the most important geographical discovery yet achieved by any of the explorers dispatched beyond the frontier of India by Major Montgomerie will appear in the forthcoming annual report of the superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The journey was made in 1872, by a young man, a semi-Tibetan, who had received careful previous training. He reached the Tibetan town of Shigatze, crossed the Brahmaputra, and ascended one of its northern affluents to its source, thus ascertaining the exact position of the watershed of the Brahmaputra valley, which he crossed at an elevation of 17,000 ft. above the sea. He thus reached the great lake Tengri-nor, and achieved a geographical discovery of the very first importance, for that lofty sheet of water, receiving the drainage of a vast region, has never before been visited by any explorer in any way connected with Europeans. It has long been placed vaguely on our maps, solely on the authority of the Chinese cartographers of the last century. The bold explorer was robbed by a band of thieves near the banks of the lake, but he succeeded in reaching Lhasa, and returned safely to the headquarters of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. His observations have since been worked out, and the results are very satisfactory. We believe that the next attempt will be to traverse the country from Lhasa, by way of the Kokonor, to Sinning in China.



ENTRY OF KING ALFONSO XII. INTO MADRID: PROCESSION IN THE CALLE DE ALCALA.



GOING TO MARKET IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

GOING TO MARKET IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

Where plurality of wives is the rule a man may be considered fortunate who has no more than two, the usual number in fairly prosperous houses in Eastern Turkestan. As the owner's stud consists of a single stout pony and a jackass, and as both wives must needs go to market at one and the same time, the distribution of the family party is made somewhat after the fashion represented in the sketch. A light pad is placed on the pony's back, which admits of two ladies with one or even two children obtaining a comfortable seat. The father of the family, adopting the more humble quadruped, which wears neither pad nor bridle, rides behind, thereby securing to himself an opportunity of watching the movements of his light-hearted fair ones, for whom the weekly ride to market is a holiday to be thoroughly enjoyed with all the independence woman has in her power to assert on the northern side of the Himalayas.

The sketch is by Captain Chapman, R.A., who accompanied the mission of Sir T. D. Forsyth to the Ameer of Kashgar and Yarkund.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Chapman, Horace Edward, to be Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts. Duncan, James L., Vicar of Natland; Vicar of Christ Church, Carlisle. Fairfax, C. H.; Vicar of Maltby. Foster, A. J.; Rector of Farnish, Wellingborough. Gaye, C. H.; Rector of Swilland, Suffolk. Gordon, James; Perpetual Curate of Norbury, near Stockport, Cheshire. Herdman, R. M.; Association Secretary to Missions to Seamen Society. Hole, Francis R.; Vicar of Constantine, near Penryn. Milward, H.; Rector of Stoke Rodney, Somerset. Phillipson, W. W. B.; Vicar of Bickerton, Cheshire. Sanctuary, Thomas; Canon Residentiary in Salisbury Cathedral. Sanders, Henry Martyn; Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Forest. Watson, S.; Vicar of Barton, Westmorland. Whitelegge, Canon, Rural Dean of Hulme; Vicar of Farnsfield, Notts. Williams, John Lewis; Chaplain of the Poole Union Workhouse.

On Tuesday morning the infant grandson of Bishop Piers Claughton was baptised at St. Paul's. This sacrament has not been administered in the cathedral for 162 years.

Dean Stanley preached a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, in memory of the late Canon Kingsley, and paid a high tribute to his character and labours.

The Bishop of Salisbury reopened the church of Alton Pancras, Dorset, on the 20th ult., after a careful restoration by Mr. E. Christian, and his Lordship also consecrated a new burial-ground for the parish. These works have involved an outlay of £1300, of which Mrs. Saunders, the chief landowner of the parish, has given £500.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant scholarships and exhibitions in Exeter:—Classical Scholars—Charles Phillips, Rugby; Henry Robinson King, Clifton College; and Stephen Montague Burrows, Eton. Mathematical Scholar—Thomas O'Hara Horsman, Leeds School. Open Exhibitioner—Walter Mew Barnes, Sherborne. How Exhibitioner—Thomas Bambridge Eden, Rugby. No election has been made to the Channel Islands Scholarship; a provisional election has been made to the Natural Science Scholarship.

Mr. G. A. Stevenson, from the City of London School; Mr. S. H. Jeyes, from Uppingham School; Mr. H. S. Philpot, from Marlborough College; and Mr. D. B. W. Sladen, from Cheltenham College, have been elected to scholarships in Trinity. The examination for the above scholarships was held in common by the two colleges.

Mr. Edward John Perry, unattached student, has been elected to a Hody Exhibition in Wadham.

Mr. Richard Medland Germon has been recommended for a Dyke Scholarship at St. Mary Hall.

Professor Prestwich, who was appointed by the late Vice-Chancellor to succeed the late Professor Phillips in the Chair of Geology in this University, gave his inaugural lecture at the New Museum yesterday week. There was a large attendance, the lecture being public. Professor Prestwich, in the course of his address, reviewed the life and labours of his predecessor, and then entered upon an account of the present state of geological science.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Mathematical Tripos List was published in the Senate House, yesterday week. This list this year contains eighty-six names, of whom twenty-eight are wranglers, thirty-four are senior optimes, twenty-four junior optimes, and two agrotant. Last year there were forty-nine wranglers, twenty-three senior optimes, thirty-four junior optimes, and five agrotant. The list of this year is as follows, those who are equal in merit being bracketed:—

WRANGLERS.		
Lord, Trinity	Jackson, Trinity	20 Davis, Queens'
Burnside, Pembroke	Lamplugh, John's	21 Dickinson, Trin. H.
Chrystal, Peterhouse	Burgess, Corpus	22 Williams, Magdalene
4 Scott, St. John's	Henn, Trinity Hall	Hicks, Clare
5 Griffiths, Christ's	Saunders, Trinity	Solomon, Petrhous
Body, St. John's	Blakesley, King's	Wellacott, St. Jhn's
Lewis, Trinity	Molesworth, King's	26 Carpenter, Peterhse
Marshall, Peterhou.	Radclyffe, King's	Bushe, King's
Wilson, Christ's	Stollard, Queen's	Lonsdale, Magdalene
10 Sharpe, Caius		
SENIOR OPTIMES.		
Temperley, Sidney	41 Coutts, Emmanuel	Ainley, Clare
30 Milne, St. John's	42 Mitchell, Queen's	Postlethwaite, Sid.
Everest, Trinity	Mortimer, Trinity H	Winch, St. John's
Jefferson, Trinity	Swaffield, Trinity H.	Fell, Trinity Hall
Mathwin, Christ's	45 Lomax, Trinity H.	Haddon, St. Cath.
Sadd, St. Catharine	46 Staffurth, St. John's	Whiteley, Jesus
Vidler, Jesus	47 Spiers, Corpus	Ellis, Trinity
Clarkson, Clare	Parker, Caius	Greenhill, St. John's
Steedman, Corpus	Stokes, Corpus	Hurry, Downing
Beckley, Sidney	Pulling, Clare	Roberts, Trinity
McLaren, St. John's	Raikos, Trinity	Slack, St. John's
40 Holmes, Sidney		
JUNIOR OPTIMES.		
Ohm, St. John's	Bennett, Hn. F. A.	80 Broxholm, Trinity
Ablett, Christ's	K, Trinity	81 Heseltine, Corpus
Fraser, Trinity	Drinkwater, Trinity	82 Sharp, Jesus
Mouro, Sid. Sussex	Alderson, St. Cath.	Richardson, Trinity
Pughe	Douglas, Trin. H.	Sparling, Trinity
Frisby, Trinity	Gordon, Caius	85 Waymouth, Clare
Scaife, St. John's	Le Marchant, St. Jo.	86 White, Trinity
Travis, Clare	Adams, St. John's	
Wise, St. John's	Ronksley, Trinity	
Agrotant: Tabor, Trinity; Punshon, St. John's.		

F. H. Kingdon, of Newton Abbot College, has been elected to a scholarship at Queen's School, Basingstoke.

Mr. William Bailey, of Hull, of the firm of Bailey and Leatham, steam-ship owners, has given £500 for the establishment of a permanent artisans' scholarship in Hull. The movement in favour of the establishment of these scholarships is making rapid progress.

The Rev. B. Hamilton, M.A., Queen's University, Ireland, ex-senior classical scholar and lecturer at Cork College, has been appointed Second Classical Master and Assistant Chaplain of the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

One of the most eminent members of the staff of professors at University College, London, the Rev. John Hoppus, LL.D., Ph.D., died yesterday week, at his residence in Camden-street, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Dr. Hoppus, who was Emeritus Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic at the college, was also a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A soirée was given, on Wednesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, by Dean Stanley, in honour of the Patriarch of Antioch and the Bishop of Jerusalem, previous to their departure. The Dean gave a sketch of that branch of the Eastern Church of which his guests are the heads, and Colonel Gawler submitted a proposal for ameliorating the condition of its poorer members.

It is stated that a college for women is about to be founded on the Mount Lee estate at Egham by Mr. Holloway. He has paid £25,000 for the property, and it is estimated that another £175,000 will be required to carry out his plans. The college will accommodate, when finished, 400 students. There will be a staff of at least twenty professors, and the object is to do in this way for the higher education of women what the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge do for the education of men.

A meeting has been held this afternoon, in the Townhall, Oxford, for the purpose of taking steps for establishing in Oxford a high school for girls, in connection with the Girls' Public Day School Company (Limited). Mr. Reid, M.P., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including many influential members of the University. Several addresses, including one from Mrs. Grey, were delivered by those on the platform, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting were carried.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, in the library of St. Paul's School, to consider the scheme which has been submitted by the Charity Commissioners for the reconstruction of the school. The chair was taken by Sir J. Hannen. Resolutions were passed—first, complaining that the scheme degraded St. Paul's, from being one of the nine public schools of England, to the level of a board school, and proposing that an effort should be made to bring it under the Public Schools Act; second, objecting to the shortening of the tenure of scholarships, and the reduction in their number from 153 to 114; third, complaining of a violation of Dean Colet's intention, which was that the pupils should be taught the Catechism in English; and, fourthly, objecting to the removal of the school from London. A special resolution against the education of girls on the foundation was passed by a large majority, and a committee was appointed to memorialise the Committee of Council of Education.

WORK AND WAGES.

The lock out in South Wales was enforced on Monday morning at all the associated collieries, and nothing is now being done except in a small way in some of the ironworks.

Messrs. Crawshaw have given their colliers in the Forest of Dean notice of a 5 per cent reduction of wages, and the Speech House Hill Company of a 15 per cent reduction.

Yesterday week, at a numerously attended meeting of the county of Durham coalowners, in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was resolved to reduce the wages of the Durham Miners 20 per cent, which would leave the wages 10 per cent above the prices paid in the year 1871, when the first advances were given. The reduction is to take effect from the middle of March.

At a meeting between the Northumberland coal owners and miners, on Saturday, a proposition offering to lessen the reduction from 15 to 10 per cent was declined; but it was agreed to let the matter be settled by arbitration, so that a strike has been averted.

Lord Penrhyn and his quarrymen seem to be at present on specially friendly terms. His Lordship has contributed the sum of £2000 towards the reconstruction of the workmen's club; and the late manager, against whom some hard speeches were directed during the strike, gives £500 towards the object.

Fifteen thousand workmen employed in the Tyne ship-building yards have struck work against a proposed reduction of wages, but the dispute is to be referred to arbitration. A strike has also occurred in some of the manufacturing establishments of South Staffordshire against a proposed return to the ten-hours' system.

Our notice of the Spring Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Dudley Gallery is unavoidably postponed.

Many persons will be glad to know that, after eighteen weeks' serious illness, Captain Mayne Reid still lives, and that his physicians now entertain good hopes of his recovery.

Mr. W. F. Denning, of Cotham Park, Bristol, finds that there have only been three instances in 103 years of a January so mild as that which has just passed.

Dr. E. M. Grace was on Tuesday elected unopposed to the office of coroner for the western division of Gloucestershire, vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Gaisford.

A letter has been received at Leeds from Mr. Disraeli's private secretary stating that her Majesty will honour with her patronage the Yorkshire Exhibition of Art and Manufactures to be held at that town in May next.

The remains of the Archbishop of Cashel were interred on Wednesday, in the vault of the Cathedral, Thurles. The funeral was attended by fourteen bishops, and a large number of the clergy.

The Mayor of Dover presented last week to Mr. Joseph Jones, a student of Dover College, the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving the lives of two persons in Canada, where he was resident a short time ago.

A portrait of Tennyson, printed by the carbon permanent process, one of the most pleasing likenesses of the Poet Laureate we have seen, has been published by Mr. Mayall, the well-known photographer. The portrait represents Tennyson in his familiar felt-hat and cloak, and does justice to the intellectual force characteristic of his strongly-marked features.

St. Valentine's anniversary is at hand. We know, as Tennyson remarks, how "in the spring a young man's fancy" (or a young woman's) "lightly turns to thoughts of love." The ingenious and tasteful manufacture of pretty decorated vehicles for the expression of tender or complimentary sentiments upon this occasion has not failed to be productive as usual. Of Mr. Rimmel's various and elegant works in this department we have spoken in former instances. Messrs. Marcus, Ward, and Co. have in some degree ennobled the valentine by the originality and artistic excellence of the pictorial designs. These often display graceful figures of youths and damsels, in the picturesque costumes of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, expressing or even exchanging a mutual regard not unseasonable at this time of year. The soft warm colours and golden background are well suited to the character of the drawings, and the general effect is very pleasing.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The ball of the Gaelic Society, on the 16th inst., will be held at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. Edwin Arnold has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Prince of Wales has promised to preside at the forthcoming anniversary festival of the German Hospital, Dalston.

At the Birkbeck Institute, on Wednesday, Lord William Lennox lectured on "The Life and Doings of Theodore Hook."

It has been decided by the Lords of the Admiralty to increase the number of boys in the Greenwich Hospital School from 800 to 1000.

The Metropolitan Railway extension from Moorgate-street to the Liverpool-street station of the Great Eastern line was, on Monday, opened for traffic.

The Lord Mayor performed on Tuesday the annual ceremony of opening a Commission of Sewers for the City, and Mr. John Staples was elected chairman.

The Dowager Viscountess Gort has consented to be a lady vice-president of the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Poor.

After a protracted sitting, on Thursday morning, the Bank directors decided to maintain their rate of discount at 3 per cent, as it had been fixed on the previous Thursday.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to construct a new council-chamber at Guildhall and to rearrange the committee-rooms and offices, at an estimated cost of £100,000.

Summonses have been issued for a Cabinet Council to be held in Downing-street to-day (Saturday), at three o'clock, instead of Tuesday, Feb. 2, as had been previously stated.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the governing body of the Coopers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor is the master, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian Hall.

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, has addressed to the Lord Mayor a letter, in which he conveys the thanks of the British India Association for the assistance rendered by the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in India.

Replying to a deputation of shipowners of the City of London who on Tuesday waited upon him to urge the introduction of a measure with regard to British shipping, the President of the Board of Trade stated that he intends to bring in such a bill as early as possible during the session.

There was a large attendance, yesterday week, at the third annual meeting of the National Union for Improving the Education of Women. Canon Barry presided, in the absence of Lord Lyttelton. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mrs. Gray, and Miss Anna Swanwick spoke on the resolutions, which were adopted with acclamation.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Council of the Royal Albert Hall for an Annual International Exhibition of Fine Arts, to be opened about the commencement of April. The Exhibition will be organised by Mr. J. H. Gammon, formerly connected with the Belgian Department of the Annual International Exhibitions.

At the monthly meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology on Wednesday, the Rev. H. Sayce read a paper on "Human Sacrifices," and Professor Lauth, of Munich, followed with a disquisition on "The Date of the Nativity." It was announced that classes for instruction in Assyrian and Egyptian are to be opened immediately.

At the invitation of the Home Secretary, the Metropolitan Board of Works has made several suggestions for the amendment of the law relative to the carriage of petroleum and other inflammable substances. Among the recommendations is one for licensing petroleum hawkers, and another extending to wholesale dealers regulations which now apply only to retailers.

A new school at Deptford, erected by the London School Board, was opened yesterday week by Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of that body. It will accommodate nearly 800 children, the cost of building and land averaging less than £10 per head. Sir Charles invited the attention of the ratepayers to the fact that the cost of education was in a measure recouping itself by the diminution of crime and pauperism.

Inspector Denning, chief police officer at the House of Commons, has been presented with a testimonial, consisting of a cheque for a handsome amount, and a gold watch and chain, by a large number of members of Parliament and gentlemen engaged in business at Westminster Hall. The presentation was made on Wednesday, by Sir Charles Forster, M.P., in the name of the subscribers, and suitably acknowledged.

The annual meeting of the deputies representing the Independent, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian denominations was held, yesterday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Sir Charles Reed having retired from the chairmanship, Mr. H. Richard, M.P., was elected as his successor. In taking the chair, the hon. gentleman spoke at length of the position occupied by Nonconformists as members of the Liberal party.

The Postmaster-General, considering that the geographical limits of some of the present divisions of the metropolis are too extensive, has by a recent order curtailed their dimensions. Among other changes, Woolwich, Plumstead, Shooter's-hill, Charlton, Belvedere, Abbey Wood, and places in the immediate vicinity have ceased to be in the south-eastern district, and the initial letters (S.E.) should not henceforth be appended to letters intended for those places.

The public distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to pupils in schools at the last half-yearly examination by the College of Preceptors took place last week at Willis's Rooms—Sir Charles Reed presiding. The large room was filled to overflowing. The number of pupils examined was 1413 (890 boys and 523 girls), being an increase of 519 on the number examined at the previous examination. The total number of schools from which candidates were sent up was 157.

In answer to a requisition numerously signed, the funeral of Sir Sterndale Bennett, will, by the permission of the Dean, be solemnised in Westminster Abbey, to-day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock. The choir will be reserved for those admitted by tickets, which will be distributed by Mr. John Gill, secretary of the Royal Academy of music, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, W. The public will be admitted into the nave and into the north and south transept. The doors will be opened at 11.30 a.m.

The first cabmen's shelter in London is to be opened this (Saturday) morning by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., at Acacia-road, St. John's-wood. The *Globe*, which has taken an active part in promoting this movement, states that a site has been granted opposite St. Clement Danes, Strand, and that a shelter to be placed thereon is in course of erection, as well as one to be stationed at Langham-place. Three or four sites have been applied for in Paddington. The committee have decided to place a shelter at the cab-stand at Knightsbridge.

Under the presidency of Dr. Voelker, the first meeting of the session of 1875 of the members of the Farmers' Club was held on Monday at the Salisbury Hotel, when Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, St. Albans, read a paper on "The More Frequent Growth of Barley." A discussion ensued.

Staff-Commander Hull, R.N., superintendent of charts at the Admiralty, read a paper on "The Unsurveyed World, 1874," at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday evening. He pointed out that a very large portion of the world remained to be surveyed, either wholly or partially.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at its rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, when Professor Birks read a paper on what Professor Tyndall has defined as the "Indestructibility of Force," and gave a review of the investigations of, and divergent opinions expressed by, Professor Huxley, Mr. Spencer, Seguiet, and others on the subject, concluding by an analysis of the question.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 99,521, of whom 57,031 were in workhouses, and 62,493 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 8145. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 445, of whom 329 were men, 98 women, and 18 children under sixteen.

It has been proposed by a committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture that a bill shall be brought into Parliament this session on the subject of agreements between landlords and tenants in England, and they have drafted a measure with this object. At a meeting of the Chamber, held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Hampton, the general principles of the bill were approved, and after some discussion on the first clause, relating to compensation for improvements, further consideration of the matter was postponed till the meeting of the Council in March.

A report has been presented to the Paddington Vestry on the first three months' operation of a new system of supplying the public lamps by meter instead of paying at the rate of five feet per hour, as heretofore. It was found that the consumption averaged only 4.77 feet per lamp per hour. The vestry having purchased the lamps and organised a lighting staff of its own, a further saving has been effected through improved regulation of the hours of lighting. On the quarter the saving effected in this way was 868.49 feet per lamp added to 310.57 feet saved by meterage. The gross saving to the parish was estimated at a million and a half feet of gas—equal to £400 in three months.

It was resolved by the London School Board, at its weekly meeting, on Wednesday, on the motion of Lord Napier and Ettrick, to appoint a committee with the object of ascertaining whether any educational endowments within the Board's area of jurisdiction are available for the purpose of elementary, and especially technical, instruction in the metropolis, and how the claims of the London elementary schools to such endowments could be set forth.—The expenditure of the London School Board for the next year, including a deficiency on the current one, is estimated at £263,713, which is equal to a rate of 3d. in the pound on the whole rateable value of the metropolis. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., has given a scholarship for boys of £120 for four years; the members for the Tower Hamlets have joined together to give one; and two are expected to be raised by subscription among the members of the Board generally, making in all six new scholarships.

The annual dinner in aid of the French Hospital and Dispensary in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, was held last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. The Comte de Jarnac presided, and among the guests present were the Lord Mayor, Chevalier di Cadorna (the Italian Minister), Malcolm Khan (the Persian Minister), Hon. General Cadogan, Lord Foley, Lord Eliot, Marquis de Brachet, Comte de la Londe, and the Comte de Gontaut Biron. The Comte de Jarnac spoke for the institution in English, and proposed some of the other toasts of the evening in French. The toast of the visitors, which he proposed in English, was responded to by the Italian Minister and the Lord Mayor. Mr. Rimmel, the hon. secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the French Hospital and Dispensary relieved last year 163 in-patients and 3333 out-patients. The subscriptions, which were headed by the Duc d'Aumale's annual contribution of £100, amounted to £1000.

The twenty-third anniversary of The Hospital for Sick Children was celebrated in Great Ormond-street, on Wednesday, by a dinner in the Freemasons' Tavern, presided over by Lord Houghton. The hospital was founded in 1852, and it is now gradually entering into possession of a new building, designed by Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., the completion of which will more than exhaust the funds in the hands of the building committee. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Hospital," Lord Houghton read a letter from Sir F. Goldsmid, inclosing a donation of £50, and another from Mr. Walter, M.P., inclosing a cheque for £250, in addition to £500, already subscribed towards the building fund. He said that since the hospital was founded it had bestowed care upon 15,600 children—few compared with the population of the metropolis; and many thousands of these, as the result of successful treatment, were living useful and pleasurable lives, with grateful recollections of the benevolence they had experienced. The hospital did nothing to weaken the sense of independence among those whom it assisted; it did not interfere with family relations, it merely supplemented them by that which the family could not supply; and therefore it did not contravene the views of the most scrupulous political economist. The subscriptions amounted to £3360.

There were 2567 births and 1650 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 128, and the deaths were 20 below, the average numbers. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 25, 29, and 24 per 1000, rose again last week to 25. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four preceding weeks had declined, under the influence of the mild weather, from 897 to 468, further fell last week to 409, and were 4 below the average; 248 resulted from bronchitis, 104 from pneumonia, and 15 from asthma. There were 5 deaths from smallpox, 8 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 39 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. The 61 fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the numbers in the two preceding weeks, and were 15 above the corrected weekly average. The deaths from diphtheria showed a further decline from those returned in recent weeks. The 31 deaths from fever included 2 certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid fever, and 6 as simple continued fever. In the Greater London 3061 births and 1916 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 38.0 and 24.1 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 20.3 and 2.3 per 1000 respectively, against 25.0 and 2.6 in Inner London. The fatal cases of scarlet fever and of enteric fever in the Outer Ring exceeded the numbers in either of the two previous weeks. The mean temperature was 43.2 deg., or 5.1 deg. above the average.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Keating, on his retirement from the Bench, was, on Monday, presented by the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Bar, with an address expressing their admiration of the manner in which he had discharged his judicial functions, and their regret at learning that he was to relinquish them. His Lordship, in reply, acknowledged the personal courtesy and kindness he had always experienced from the gentlemen of the Bar. The Court of Common Pleas was densely crowded during the ceremony.—The vacancy created in the Court of Common Pleas by the retirement of Sir Henry Keating will be filled up by the transfer of Mr. Justice Archibald to that court from the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Field, Q.C., will be the new Judge of the Queen's Bench. It is stated that the vacant judgeship had been offered to and declined by Mr. Hawkins.

The Hon. David Plunket, Solicitor-General for Ireland, was on Tuesday presented with an address and testimonial from the members of the Irish Civil Service.

Punishment by flogging was the subject of a paper read and discussed at a meeting of the Law Amendment Society on Monday night. In a letter intimating his inability to preside over the meeting Mr. Justice Keating characterised the proposal to extend the use of the lash as a mistake, and not calculated to effect its object.

The Irish Bar had a meeting last Saturday, and passed resolutions denouncing the Judicature Bill.

An application by the petitioners against the return of Sir Henry James for Taunton, praying for a revision of the costs allowed (amounting to £3224 and £2089), was refused by the Court of Common Pleas. Lord Coleridge remarked that if gentlemen indulged in the luxury of a petition they must take their chance of having to pay for it.

The joint committee of the four Inns of Court having considered the letter of the president of the Incorporated Law Society of Nov. 10 last, desiring that the rule of the four Inns of Court requiring solicitors to have given up practice for three years before they are called to the Bar be repealed, beg to report their unanimous opinion that it is inexpedient to do so.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, Lord Coleridge imposed a fine of £20 each on fourteen special jurors, who did not answer to their names.

In the case in which Mr. Malden had been awarded £8000 damages for injuries sustained by him in an accident on the Great Northern Railway, and in which a rule for a new trial had been applied for, the Court of Queen's Bench has suggested that £6000 should be paid by the company, and the remaining £2000 at the end of two years, if the plaintiff should be considered by an eminent medical man to have made no improvement. This arrangement has been agreed to.

The February session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. M'Corkell, M'Ewen, Beardsell, and Mostyn, the four men who are charged with conspiracy to defraud, and upon whose innocence or guilt a former jury were unable to agree, were again indicted before the Common Serjeant. The hearing of the case had not been brought to a close at the rising of the Court. Samuel Pushee, a porter, was sentenced on Tuesday to twelve months' hard labour for having stolen about £230 by breaking open a desk of his employers. Alphouse Gaultier, prosecuted by the Charity Organisation Society for having received several small sums by false pretences, was condemned to seven years' penal servitude; and the trial of the four prisoners charged with fraudulent trading was continued. Mary and Samuel Draper, mother and son, were tried on Wednesday for the murder of Thomas Perkins, and, being found guilty of manslaughter, the former was sentenced to ten and the latter to fifteen years' penal servitude. The trial of Alexander M'Ewen, William M'Corkell, Charles Beardsell, and Samuel Mostyn for unlawfully conspiring to obtain large quantities of goods from different wholesale houses by false pretences was concluded on Thursday morning. The jury acquitted Mostyn, but found a verdict of guilty against M'Ewen, M'Corkell, and Beardsell, and they were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

Lord Tenterden has appointed the Hon. Francis Villiers to be his private secretary.

The railway between Newport and Sandown was passed by the Government inspector, Colonel Yolland, last Saturday, after a careful survey, and was opened for traffic on Monday.

Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, gave a grand ball (one of the last previously to his vacating the command) at the Admiralty House in the dockyard on Tuesday evening.

The men of Ardrossan who gallantly saved a number of lives at the wreck of the Chusan, on Oct. 21, were, on Thursday week, presented with medals in recognition of their bravery. The medals are of silver, and one side bears an engraving of the wreck, represented from the picture in the *Illustrated London News*, which was from a sketch courteously furnished to us by Mr. Duncan MacKellar.

"Nautilus" writes to the *Times* to recommend a simple, ready, and effectual agency for the prevention and extinction of fire on board ships—especially steam-ships. This is the introduction, by means of a steam-pipe connected with the boilers, of a jet of steam into each of the compartments into which all properly constructed steam-ships are divided by means of water-tight bulkheads. This jet is regulated by steam-cocks under the control of the engineer, and is sufficient, where the hatches are properly closed and battened, to stifle any flame that can be supposed to exist. This arrangement, the writer says, is in existence on board some, if not all, of the Peninsular and Oriental ships.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday night—Mr. Thomas E. Harrison, president, in the chair—the paper read was "On the Origin of the Chesil Bank, and on the Relation of the Existing Beaches to past Geological Changes independent of the present Coast Action," by Professor Joseph Prestwich. The council announced that they had transferred Messrs. A. M. Fowler and R. Vawser from the class of associates to that of members, and had admitted six candidates as students of the institution. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of forty-one candidates, of whom five were members and thirty-six associates.

It was stated by Sir E. Watkin, M.P., at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway yesterday week, that the company had carried twenty-two million passengers in the half year, without accident of any kind beyond the control of the passengers. The amalgamation of the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway was spoken of as probable by Sir Edward Watkin. The news was received with favour by the shareholders present, all who spoke on the subject expressing their satisfaction. Sir Edward repeated the opinion he expressed a day or two ago at the Manchester and Sheffield meeting that the Midland Company had made a mistake in abolishing second-class carriages.

GIRLS WEAVING IN JAVA.

The island of Java, which is somewhat larger than Ireland, and lies south of Sumatra and Borneo, is the most important in the Eastern Asiatic archipelago. It has, during the last two centuries and a half, fallen almost entirely under the dominion of Holland, and its Dutch capital is the commercial town of Batavia. The native population, reckoned at nearly ten millions, are of the Malay race, but those of Sunda or the northern territory form a distinct nation. The Javanese are skilful in agriculture, rearing large crops of rice and other grain for exportation. They are smiths and metal-workers, potters and brickmakers, as well as carpenters; but their only textile material of native growth is cotton, of which they manufacture a stout and rather coarse sort of cloth. No fine muslins, like those of India, are woven in the looms of Java. The processes of cleaning and preparing the cotton, of spinning, weaving, and dyeing, are performed by women, and they do this work at home in the household. The coloured patterns consist always of stripes, not of check or tartan; and they are produced either by weaving in threads which have previously been dyed, or else by covering some parts of the cloth with a coating of wax to prevent their taking the colour in the dye-vat.

THE CITY TEMPLE.

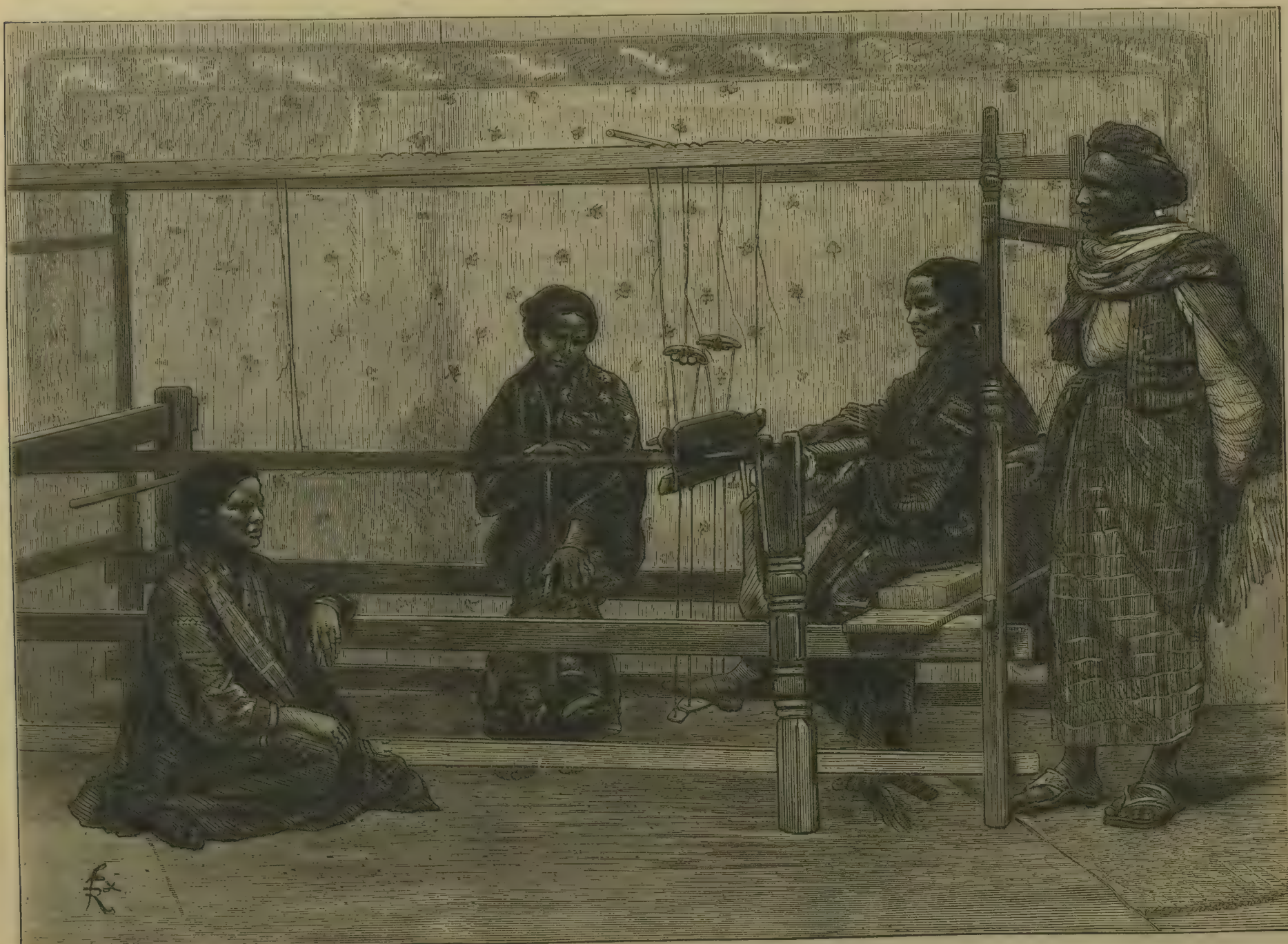
This place of religious worship has borne witness to the good feeling of Christian brotherhood now growing up between the Liberal or Broad Church members of the English Establishment and the Nonconformists in this country, as well as the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Dean of Westminster, and several other eminent clergymen, have attended the services of the City Temple, and have publicly spoken in its behalf. It has been usual to hold a weekday service at noon on Thursdays. The preacher expected last Thursday was the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, and honorary chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; who previously also, while Bishop of London, from 1861 to 1865, had Mr. Fremantle for his chaplain. The congregation last Thursday was very large, quite filling the vast space of the ground-floor and most of the gallery. After the singing of a hymn, the reading of portions of Scripture, and the offering of a prayer, in the usual order of Congregationalist services, this clergyman addressed the meeting. He said that when he accepted the invitation to preach, he knew of no legal impediment; but three days ago, he received a communication from the Bishop of London, requesting him not to do so. The Bishop had taken the opinion of his legal adviser, and was informed that, if Mr. Fremantle preached there, he would commit an offence against ecclesiastical law, when the Bishop would feel obliged to commence legal proceedings against him. He (Mr. Fremantle) thought it better, therefore, not to associate so sacred an act as he had intended to perform with any conduct that could bear the imputation of lawlessness, and he must now refrain from preaching. But as he was anxious that the important question of its legality should be tried, he had come to an understanding with the Bishop that the opinion of the most competent lawyers should be obtained. If it should hereafter appear that there was no impediment, and if he were again invited to preach, he would most readily and eagerly do so. He was disappointed on this occasion, but he begged those who would have heard him not to feel any resentment at the prohibition. They must consider that the rulers of a great Church, the administrators of a complicated and antiquated system of law, were under a very grave responsibility for what they did. He trusted, however, that this great question of Christian intercommunion would be kept in view, as one of the utmost moment to the interests of Christianity at the present day. The statement we have reported was received by the audience with very mixed feelings. Dr. Parker, the minister of the City Temple, instead of preaching the sermon which Mr. Fremantle had been prevented from giving to the congregation, made a rather long speech upon the incident that had just taken place. He observed that the Rector of the parish had consented to Mr. Fremantle preaching in the City Temple, and he doubted whether there was, after all, any law against it in such a case. If there was such an old law, they would all declare that it ought in these days to be altered. He (Dr. Parker) had himself sent to the Bishop a card announcing that Mr. Fremantle would preach, for he chose to take an open and straightforward course. Other clergymen—the Rev. Samuel Minton for one—had preached in that place, and no question of illegality had been raised. The Dean of Westminster, too, had kindly consented to conclude the intended service of that morning. He (Dr. Parker) had never said an uncharitable or censorious word about the Established Church; he prayed that the spirit of sectarianism might expire; and that there might be grace, mercy, and peace among all Christian people.

The City Temple is, as shown in our illustration, a spacious building, having an imposing frontage upon the Holborn Viaduct, near the parish church of St. Andrew. This place of worship was opened last May. It was intended, in the main, to replace the Poultry Chapel, where for some years past, first Dr. Spence, and latterly Dr. Joseph Parker, the author of "Ecce Deus," have carried on their ministry. That chapel, together with the neighbouring and entirely deserted church of St. Mildred, Poultry, was absorbed two years ago in one of the City improvements, and its site was sold to a public company for the sum of £50,000. With half that amount Dr. Parker and his vestry purchased from the Corporation of London a large plot of ground upon the Holborn Viaduct, and upon it they have erected, from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, at an expense, including fittings, of £35,000, a new chapel capable of holding at least 3000 persons. With the exception of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle at Newington, it is the largest place of worship which the Nonconformists possess in London, and it has the additional advantage of being in a most central position. The building, in the interior, is exceedingly well adapted for its purpose, and in the all-important matters of light and sound nothing better could be desired. The pews have been so arranged that every one in the chapel can both see and hear the minister. There is but one gallery, and the rows of pews in it are in some places not less than fifteen or twenty deep. A principal feature in the building is the splendid marble pulpit, presented, at the cost of 300 gs., by the Corporation of London, and bearing an appropriate inscription. It was made by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. A handsome clock has been given by Sir John Bennett.

It is gratifying here to recall the words of charitable and generous wisdom spoken by Dean Stanley at the public dinner to celebrate the opening of the City Temple:—"It seemed to him that to be present on an occasion of that kind was not only one of the privileges of a clergyman of the Church, but also his bounden duty. There were many other means of expressing sympathy and kindness with Nonconformists which he, for one, would most earnestly desire to be carried out; but there were objections, difficulties, scruples, and even matters of etiquette, in the way which rendered it questionable,



SKETCHES AT A REVIVALIST MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.



GIRLS WEAVING SARANGO IN JAVA.



THE CITY TEMPLE, HOLBORN VIADUCT.

difficult, and, indeed, impossible, to do what was most desired. But as regarded the duty and the privilege of holding friendly and kindly intercourse, and having a true and Christian understanding, with members of other communions, there could be no doubt or question with any reasonable member or minister of the Church of England or any other Church in the world. He would, at any rate, claim for himself a hearty wish and prayer, if not for the concurrent endowment and establishment, at least for the concurrent existence of all good Christian communities. That surely was an innocent wish and desire which might be lawfully entertained by any minister, whether Conformist or Nonconformist. When a clergyman of the Church of England regarded its past history and that of England, he could feel no scruple in taking a pride—a just Christian pride—in the good works and deeds of those Nonconformists who had departed from us. What English Churchman was there who was not proud of being a fellow-countryman of Owen, Howe, Baxter, Bunyan, and Wesley? And what Nonconformist, as an Englishman, was not glad to belong to that country which had produced such men as Hooker, Chillingworth, Lord Falkland, the great latitudinarians of Cambridge, the great philosophers of Oxford, Bishop Butler, Thomas Arnold, and others whom he could name? Entertaining these feelings, as they did, towards the dead, what on earth and in heaven prevented them entertaining similar feelings towards the living? Why should not he be proud of those Nonconformists who, by their peculiar gifts and education, were enabled to address classes of their countrymen whom he and his fellow-Churchmen, by their gifts and their education, were unable equally to address, penetrate, and reach?



CHALLENGE SHIELD FOR THE 21ST FUSILIERS.

On the other hand, what Nonconformist was not equally willing to admit that there were other classes of Englishmen to whom Churchmen were able to address themselves, not with more facility or greater hope of being heard, but perhaps with greater ability and more opportunities of being heard? As long as different wants and different classes existed in this country, so long would there be room for the concurrent existence and activity both of the Established Church of England and of the different Nonconformist bodies."

It may not be out of place here to mention that, among the new books lately published, is a volume (Strahan and Co.), entitled "Pulpit Notes, with an Introductory Essay on the Preaching of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., Minister of the City Temple.

SHIELD FOR THE 21ST FUSILIERS.

Our Illustration represents a challenge shield for the best shooting company of the battalion which particularly distinguished itself at the terrible cyclone that visited Madras in May, 1872. On that occasion both men and officers exerted themselves to relieve the sufferers by the fearful visitation, and in recognition of their kind services they received the thanks of Government, and were invited by the people of Madras to a public ball and presented with a piece of plate and a handsome clock. The shield, made by Mr. Streeter, of New Bond-street, is a large one, of ebony, with silver ornamental modellings to represent the honours and badges of the regiment, and St. Andrew's cross in the centre.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Merely noting that the acceptances for the Spring Handicaps are generally satisfactory, and that the Inter-University Boat-Race, in which the prospects of Oxford look far brighter than they have done for some years, is fixed for March 20, we may pass on to the "board of green cloth," which has engrossed so much attention during the past ten days. The American Tournament, for which we are indebted to the energy of W. Cook, the champion, and the liberality of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, proved a complete success in every way. The attendances were far larger than had been anticipated; the principle of each player meeting every other player is universally pronounced to be far superior to the old plan; and some most brilliant play was exhibited by nearly all the eight men engaged. The affair took place at Joseph Bennett's rooms, 315, Oxford-street, which are splendidly ventilated; and though on two or three occasions there was not even standing-room to be obtained, the atmosphere was never oppressively hot. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts erected a beautiful new table for the occasion, Hungarian ash and pollard oak being the principal woods used; and the carving of the legs, and indeed the entire workmanship, reflected great credit on that eminent firm. At the conclusion of the seven days' play, John Roberts, jun. (scratch) and A. Bennett (160) had won five games each; W. Cook (scratch), T. Taylor (100), and T. W. Stanley (120) four games each; L. Kilkenny (160), three games; W. Timbrell (140), two games; and Joseph Bennett (scratch), one game. The tie between Roberts and Bennett was therefore played off on Tuesday night, and the former, who played splendidly throughout the entire handicap, won easily by 140 points, making breaks of 213 (10, 27, 13, and 13 "spots"), 60 (4 "spots"), 62, and 61 (10 "spots"). He also took a 45 prize for the best all-round break, a 73 made in his game with Cook, whom he defeated with consummate ease, though he did not score until his opponent had put together 130. The champion gave an elegant gold locket of the value of £10 to the scorer of the highest break, and this fell to Taylor, who, when playing with Timbrell, ran up 218, including 74 consecutive spot strokes. This was a very meritorious break, as it commenced with some good play round the table, position for the spot being cleverly obtained when the white ball had run in, and there seemed little chance of a long score. Taylor, indeed, showed fine form in most of his games, and, but for two or three pieces of bad luck, would nearly have won outright. Stanley played brilliantly for three days, and then fell to pieces; but Alfred Bennett showed extraordinary improvement since he last visited London, and returns to Birmingham with great élan. The arrangements, which were left entirely in Cook's hands, could not have been better, and everything passed off pleasantly and smoothly.

On Wednesday night W. Cook and T. Taylor played a match of 1000 up for £100 a-side, the latter receiving a start of 200 points. Many people have fancied that the champion's form has fallen off a good deal in the last twelve months; but it would be quite impossible for anyone to exhibit more splendid play than he did in this match, and he cut down Taylor most mercilessly from start to finish, winning by no less than 474 points. His best efforts were 96 (10 and 3 "spots"), 111 (14 "spots"), 191 (1 and 12 "spots"), 102 (13 and 4 "spots"), 99 (24 "spots"), and 138 (35 and 7 "spots"). Taylor only had one really good chance, which he took advantage of to score a nicely-played break of 115 (31 "spots"). At the conclusion of the game £20 was staked with the representative of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* for a match of 1000 up level, between Joseph Bennett, ex-champion, and T. Taylor, for £100 a-side. On March 8 D. Richards is to play Cook for the pyramid championship; and, as three or four other important matches have been made for large stakes, billiard-players will have a lively time of it for some weeks to come.

The fourth and concluding lecture by Mr. William Simpson, our travelling Special Artist, on some features in the history of ancient and modern art, was delivered at the Corporation Galleries, in Glasgow, on Thursday week. This course had been arranged by the Council and Trustees of Haldane's Academy of Fine Arts, and it has proved an entire success, the audience being twice as large as that of the most popular of former lectures. A collection of more than 200 of Mr. Simpson's sketches and water-colour drawings has been exhibited in the same place. The lecturer has treated his subject rather discursively, following the diversified branches of study and observation, to which he was led by his own personal experiences in the Eastern world, including his repeated errands as artist-reporter to India, Cashmere, and Thibet, to Egypt and Syria, Turkey and the shores of the Black Sea, to Abyssinia, to China and Japan, and to the North American continent, as well as to different countries of Europe. But he still kept in view the historical development of art, especially in his first three lectures, with reference to the symbolism of philosophical and religious ideas. He began with "the first dawn of art," the earliest manifestation of the art-instinct, shown in the engraved bones of the pre-historic cave-dwelling people. In the last lecture, at which Sheriff Dickson presided over the audience, Mr. Simpson gave some account of "Illustrated Journalism"—that is to say, the application of art to a newspaper representation of the events of the day. He spoke of the *Penny Magazine*, com-

menced on March 31, 1832, as the first weekly illustrated journal of any note; and he next related the establishment of the *Illustrated London News*, which began on May 14, 1842. Mr. Simpson gave some details regarding the drawing and engraving of the illustrations, and the duties of a special correspondent; he described his own manner of proceeding to collect materials for the subjects to be sent home. At the conclusion, the lecturer gave some interesting accounts of his own experiences in the Franco-German war and other campaigns which he had gone through as special artist of the *Illustrated London News*.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. George Smith's Work, giving an account of his recent Assyrian explorations, announced for publication in December, but unavoidably delayed, is now ready.

ASSYRIAN EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF NINEVEH, &c.

By GEORGE SMITH (of the British Museum). One Vol., demy 8vo, illustrated by Photographs and numerous Woodcut Illustrations of his Recent Discoveries, price 18s.

"Mr. Smith tells us in this volume how far these hopes have been realised; but he tells us also how much more, for though the correlation of the local legends of the Deluge from Assyrian records was the special object of his mission, he found besides, as might have been expected, many things of the highest archaeological and historical importance."

"A record of discoveries of which any man might be proud,"—the legends of the Flood, and the inscriptions of Assurbanipal, Mr. Smith's volume contains many interesting details from the Early Babylonian texts, the Early Assyrian inscriptions, with others of Zighath Dileser, the Second Sargon, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon, down to the fall of Nineveh. Among these will be found many confirmations of Biblical history, the names of five Hebrew kings having been now detected, three of them (we believe) by Mr. Smith himself."

"A valuable addition to the literature of research."

"A little late in the London literary season, but still in good time to secure a warm and hearty welcome, appears Mr. George Smith's new and important book on his Assyrian discoveries. . . . The place de résistance to which most readers will turn with the keenest appetite is undoubtedly the long chapter of about sixty pages on the Izdubar or Flood Tablets. . . . His present work marks a new starting-point in Assyrian research, and the British nation is too deeply pledged to the race to stop short with the goal in view."

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND FOR EVER."
Crown 8vo, cloth extra, price 5s.

THE SHADOWED HOME AND THE LIGHT BEYOND.

By the Rev. EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH.
"The description of St. Paul's arguments for the resurrection of the dead is the charm and masterpiece of the volume. Nothing could be better."—*Exciting Standard*.

London: SAMSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, 8vo, cloth, with Twenty-four Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

ROSAMUNDA THE PRINCESS: An Historical Romance of the Sixteenth Century; and Other Tales.

By Mrs. ALGERNON KINGSFORD.
Oxford and London: JAMES PARKER and Co.

"A comforter of the grief-stricken."

Second Edition, fcap 8vo, 400 pp., cloth, price 5s. (postage 6d.).

GONE BEFORE: A Manual of Consolation

for the Bereaved and a Well of Sympathy for the Sorrowing, filled from Many Sources. By HENRY SOUTHGATE. Author of "Many Thoughts of Many Minds," &c. Being a Collection of Great Thoughts on Bereavement, Consolation, and Resignation, from the Works of Celebrated Poets, Authors, and Divines of all ages, and from the inspired pages of Holy Writ.

"Admirably fulfils its design. It is a precious book."—*Lay Preacher*.

London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

FOURTH EDITION OF THE ARGOSY FOR JANUARY, now ready. The ARGOSY FOR FEBRUARY also now ready, with Seven Illustrations, containing "Park-water," by Mrs. Henry Wood; "Margaret Rymor," by Johnny Ludlow; "A Secret of the Sea," a new illustrated serial story; "Round About Barmouth," and various other papers of interest.

Fourth Edition for January, now ready.

"Delightful Stories."—*Brighton Examiner*.

"A charming number. A marvellous sixpenny worth."

Standard.

RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

NOW READY.—NEW EDITION FOR 1875.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION for 1875 (Forty-third Year), containing all the NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, the New Ministerial Appointments, &c. Royal 22mo, morocco gilt.

WHITAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers in Town or Country.

Two-pence Monthly. Postage 1d. Yearly Subscription, 3s.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION.

The Cheapest Ladies' Paper in the World.

Second Edition of No. 1 Now ready, for FEBRUARY.

1. Dress and Fashion in Paris. By Madame Marie Gouland.
2. Latest French Paris-Bodices Laced at the Back.
3. The Etiquette of Mourning.
4. Myra's Address to her Old and New Friends.
5. Spinnings in Town. By "The Silkworm."

6. Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.
7. Myra's Answers How to Alter Dresses. Thirty separate replies.
8. The Free Exchange and Barter Columns.
9. "The Silkworm" and "Myra" on Mr. Beston's M. G. G. G. G.

Illustrations and Engravings (from Paris):—

1. The Duchess Redingote.
2. Costume for Evening Wear.
3. Walking Toilette.
4. Myra's Pillar Post. By Rimmel.
5. Cupid's Lace. By Mrs. Treadwin.

6. Black Silk Costume.
7. Silk and Velvet Toilette.
8. Catogan Hood-Dress. Madame Virgile.
9. Beaded Cuirasse. Madame Du Reiz.
10. Demi-Saison Mantle.
11. Velvet Polonaise.

LARGE FASHION PLATES. By GOUBAUD, Paris. Lady's Dinner Dress. Lady's Evening Toilette.

WHITAKER and Co., 15, Wine-Office-Court, Fleet-street, London; and all Booksellers.

Edition of 1874.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post-free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

Revised, with many additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, LL.D., M.R.C.S.

General Diseases.—Fever, Typhoid, Typhus, Cholera, &c. Diseases of the Head.—The Brain, the Eyes, the Ears, the Nose, the Throat, the Lungs, the Heart, the Stomach, the Liver, the Windpipe and Chest.—The Stomach and Bowels.—The Urinary and Genital Organs.—Diseases of Women.—Treatment of Children.—Anatomy and Physiology.—Hygiene and Hydropathy.—Materia Medica.—Domestic Surgery.—Medical and Surgical Appliances.—Dislocations and Luxations.—Fractures.—Glossary.—Index.

A Chest of Medicines, Book included, £3 10s. or £5 5s.

JAMES EPPS and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

ON EPILEPSY AND ITS TREATMENT BY A NEW PROCESS.

By WALTER TYRRELL, M.R.C.S. Second Edition.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

CONSTIPATION, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, AND HYSTERIA. With Cases.

By RICHARD EPPS, M.D. Author of "Surgical Diseases Curable Without Cutting."

London: JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly; 48 Threadneedle-street.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Sixth Edition, post-free, 32 stamps.

ERUPTIONS: their Rational Treatment.

Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics. London: G. HILL, 134, Westminster-bridge-road.

TOILET ADVICES, with Hints for the Management of the Hair.

By JAMES STURROCK, Esq., of the Royal Family.

STURROCK and SONS, Hair Dressers and Perfumers to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, 1, Vigo-street, Regent-street, London; Princes-street, Edinburgh; and Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

A CHILD OF FORTUNE. By STEPHEN J. MACKENNA. Author of "Of Parads." &c. 3 vols.

THE ITALIANS. By FRANCES ELLIOT. Author of "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy." 3 vols.

OUR DETACHMENT. By KATHARINE KING. Author of "The Queen of the Regiment." 3 vols.

MY STORY. By Mrs. MACQUOID. Author of "Latter Days." 3 vols.

JOHN DOBRIEN. By JULIA KAVANAGH. Author of "Nathalie." &c. 3 vols.

HENRY and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-st., W.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF FEB. 6, 1875.

contains the following Engravings:—

Portrait of Miss Helen Barry.

Fathers of the English Stud: "Lancaster."

The Billiard Tournament: Portraits of T. Taylor and S. W. Stanley.

Scene from "Our Boys," at the Vandeville.

Sketches at the Surrey Theatre.

Lake Scenery in Florida.

Snipe-shooting in the Fens of Ireland.

Trout-Fishing in America.

Rear-Hunting in the Nizam's Territory.

Portrait of the Marquis of Hartington.

Amongst the Articles will be found:—

Foreign Sports and Pastimes, by Major Irving Hall.

Yachting upon Ice, by Captain Mayne Reid.

Our Capions Critic—by the "Lyc"—Latest Betting at Boulogne—Chess—Whist—Dramatic Criticisms—and all the Latest Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.

Price 6d. Every Saturday.

Published at 138, Strand, W.C.

THE HORNET. Price 2d. Under New Management.

THE HORNET IN SOCIETY. 24 Pages.

2d. Every Wednesday.

THE HORNET ON FASHION IN PARIS AND LONDON. Price 2d. Illustrated. Sold by all News-agents.

CHARLES HALL'S PRACTICAL PIANO-FORTE SCHOOL.

Section 1. No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. Sections 1 to 4 complete. Ten Numbers of section 5 are now ready.

New Publication.

MUSICAL LIBRARY. Edited by CHARLES HALL.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272, Regent-circuit, Oxford-street.

Manchester, Cross-street and South Kings-street.

ALBERT VICTOR WALTZES. By JAS. ROBINSON.

Beautifully Illustrated. Post-free, 21 stamps.

GIVE A HELPING HAND. By A. GRAHAM. New Month Song, 12 stamps free.

LANGHEAD and JAMES, 16, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.

A large assortment of Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, Animals, &c. from 1s. per sheet; in assorted packets, 10s. 6d., 21s., 63s., WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good

Photographs with DUBRONI'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-st., London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.

Norwegian Belts, silver and plated mounts, 21s. to £5.

Chiselaine, silver and plated in great variety, 15s. to £5.

Writing-Table sets, of new and elegant designs, 31s. 6d. to £10.

Envelope-Cases . . . 21s. to £5

Blotting-Books . . . 5s. to 2

Inkstands . . . 5s. to 2

Despatch-Boxes . . . 21s. to 6

Writing-Boxes . . . 21s. to 6

Letter-Scales . . . 8s. 6d. to 5

Rodrigues' Travelling Dressing Bag, silver fitted, £10 10s.

Flower-Vases, Jardinières, Caskets, Candelabra.

And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Elegancies and Novelties, for Presents, from 6s. to £5.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at RODRIGUES'.

The new make, with Patent Leather Guards, Four Portraits on a Page, interleaved for Visiting-Card and Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to £5. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED VALENTINES.

Language of Flowers, &c.: Open Season, 1s.; Comic Fan, 1s.; St. Valentine's Bouquet, 1s. 6d.; Four Stanzas of Love, 2s. 6d.; Cupid's Post Office (regd.), 2s. 6d.; Valentine Fan, 2s. 6d. All free by post on receipt of stamps with one extra. Practical Valentines, containing Jewellery, &c., from 3s. 6d. to £10 10s.

Medical Valentines from 1s. Detailed list on application.

46, Strand; 128, Regent-street; 24, Cornhill.

VALENTINES.—MARCUS WARD'S.

An entirely new series of great artistic merit and exquisite finish, richly designed as Sachets. Price 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s. 6d. each. Post-free on prepayment.

T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINES FOR CHILDREN.

Thousands to select from. 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., and 10s. per dozen. All beautifully scented. The largest and best assortment.—T. CHAPMAN'S Fancy Goods Warehouse, 54, Leicester-square, and Sidney-place, W.C.

VALENTINES.—Varied Collection, Choice

Designs.—Convenient to open in a novel and ingenious manner, disclosing pretty designs in Flowers, Verses, &c. Prices—1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each, post-free.

T. CHAPMAN, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINES.—MARCUS WARD'S.

New Series for Children. Very choice Floral and other Designs. 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., and 10s. per dozen. Post-free on prepayment. Stamps or P.O. order.

T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINES.—A really useful one.

The CRITERION BOX contains 50 sheets of super-fine Note-paper and 50 Envelopes to match, square and ordinary shape, stamped with any lady's Christian name or pet name, or Monogram of two or three letters in the most fashionable colours. Post-free, 32 stamps.

T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINES FOR PRESENTATION.

Each containing some useful article, such as a Fan, Purse, Pencil Case, or Scent Bottle from 7s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Opera Glass, Chatelaine, &c., 15s. to 63s. Post-free on prepayment.—T. CHAPMAN, Fancy Goods Warehouse, 54, Leicester-square, W.C.

VALENTINE'S DAY PRESENTS.

ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand; and 69, Oxford-street.

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES,

80 and 81, STRAND.

with an entirely New Stock of Novelties for Presents.

ASSER and SHERWIN.

CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS,

Beautifully Illustrated, post-free.

ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand; and 69, Oxford-st., W.

THE WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC.—Full

Instructions and Apparatus for performing 10 capital Conjuring Tricks. One half a sovereign. Post-free for 14 stamps.

H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON

PARTRIE.—A New Fashioned Bedtime. 50000 General Trans-formations. Post-free, 14 stamps. Unobtainable elsewhere.

H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

MRS. BROWN.—The Funny Little

Vanishing Woman. A most laughable and amusing trick. Post-free for twenty stamps. Catalogue, one stamp.

H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE SALOON BREECH-LOADING

SPRING PISTOL, warranted to throw a shot 300 feet with great precision and force. In box, with ammunition, post-free 16 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—An Election to

FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS—two of £50 a year, one of £30, and one of £20—will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875. Apply to the Bursar, Ridley College, Abingdon.

EDUCATION.—Superior.—Blackheath.

£35 to £10, inclusive. Under the best Masters. Home comforts.

Address—Care of Postmaster, Dartmouth-row, Blackheath.

PRIZES for WRITING and DRAWING.

—Fifth Annual Competition.—842 Prizes, from £5 to 5s., open to pupils of all schools. £275 has already been paid. Apply to Mr. Vere Foster, care of Marcus Ward and Co., Chancery-street, London, or Royal Elder Works, Belfast. New copy-books, Nos. 31 and 41 (select sentences from Shakespeare), 21 and 1d. each.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL.

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

City Branch: Mansion House-buildings, E.C.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The Annual Income, steadily increasing, exceeds . . .

The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over . . .

The New Policies in the last Year were £10, assuring . . .

The New Annual Premiums were £1,000,000 . . .

The Bonus added to Policies in

THROAT AFFECTIONS & HOARSENESS.
 All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be greatly relieved by the use of the immediate relief afforded by **JOHN I. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**. These famous "Lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists throughout the world, at 1s. 11d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them, and will find the relief they need. They are also useful in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections. Manufactured by **JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States.** Depot, 495, Oxford-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC by CHARLES D'ALBERT.

FASCINATION WALTZ. Composed expressly for "Trois Temps." Illustrated. 4 0

FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE, on Favourite Airs from Lecocq's Comic Opera. Illustrated. 4 0

PRINCESS MAIRIE GALOP, with Portrait of H.M.H. the Princess of Edinburgh. 3 0

ST. PETERSBURG QUADRILLE. Illustrated. 4 0

SICILY QUADRILLE. Companion to "Como" and "Palermo." Solo or Duet. Illustrated. 4 0

HOME SWEET HOME WALTZES. Solo or Duet. 4 0

TWILIGHT DREAMS WALTZES. Illustrated. 4 0

CHARLESTOWN QUADRILLE, on Popular Airs. Illustrated. 4 0

WEDDING QUADRILLE, on Christy Minstrel Melodies. Illustrated. 4 0

PALESTINE QUADRILLE, on Italian Airs. 4 0

COMO QUADRILLE, on Italian Airs. Illustrated. 4 0

RONNIE DUNDEE QUADRILLE. 4 0

KATHLEEN MAVERNEEN WALTZES. 4 0

MOUNTAIN DAISY WALTZES. Illustrated. 4 0

LILY OF THE VALLEY WALTZES. Illustrated. 4 0

WEST-END POLKA. (20th Edition.) Illustrated. 3 0

SOLDIERS' POLKA. (43rd Edition.) Illustrated. 3 0

SULTAN'S POLKA. (58th Edition.) Illustrated. 3 0

PRINCE OF WALES'S GALOP. Illustrated. 4 0

VIOLANTE WALTZ. 4 0

EDINBURGH QUADRILLE. 4 0

N.B.—A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application. All post-free for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT LANCERS. By CHAS. D'ALBERT. A beautiful set of Lancers on Airs from Lecocq's Opera. 4s.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT GALOP. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. CHAPPELL and Co. and BOOSEY and Co. 3s.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC by DAN GODFREY.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS QUADRILLE, on Harry Hunter's Popular Songs. Illustrated. 4 0

PLANTATION LANCERS, on Harry Hunter's Popular Songs. Illustrated. 4 0

POLO LANCERS, on Favourite and Popular Tunes. Illustrated. 4 0

TITANIA WALTZ. Illustrated. 4 0

ISIDORA WALTZ. New Waltz. Illustrated. 4 0

PERSIAN QUADRILLE, on Persian Airs. 4 0

QUEENSTOWN QUADRILLE. Illustrated. 4 0

LITTLE NELL WALTZ. Illustrated. 4 0

BRIDESMAIDS' WALTZ. Illustrated. 4 0

NEW CHRISTY MINSTREL LANCERS. 4 0

CHRISTMAS ECHOES QUADRILLE, on Popular Airs. 4 0

KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK LANCERS. Popular Irish Airs. 4 0

LORD OF LORNE LANCERS. Illustrated. 4 0

MERRY TUNE LANCERS. 4 0

BEAGRAVIA WALTZ. Illustrated. 4 0

ORPHEUS GALOP. Illustrated. 3 0

YOUNG FRIENDS' QUADRILLES. 3 0

OLD FRIENDS' QUADRILLE. Illustrated. 4 0

ORPHEUS QUADRILLE. 4 0

MAHEL WALTZ. Ditto. 4 0

BARRE-BLEUE QUADRILLE. Ditto. 4 0

ROYAL ALFRED QUADRILLE. Ditto. 4 0

HILDA WALTZ. Ditto. 4 0

DREAM OF THE BALL WALTZ. Ditto. 4 0

GUARDS' WALTZ. Ditto. 4 0

Either of the above sent post-free for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE contains the following New and Popular Dance Music:—

POLO LANCERS, on Popular Airs, written expressly for this Magazine by DAN GODFREY.

RITA VALSE. GUSTAVE LAMBERT.

CLIQUE POLKA. CH. LECOCQ.

FLEUR DE THE POLKA-MAZURKA. CH. LECOCQ.

ZIGZAG GALOP. KARL MEYDER.

GUILLAUME TELL QUADRILLE. CHARLES D'ALBERT.

WIENER BLUT WALTZ. JOHANN STRAUSS.

JUPITER POLKA. H. KENIG.

LES DEUX ARLEQUINS QUADRILLE. JOHANN STRAUSS.

NORA WALTZ. C. GODFREY.

GARDEN GALOP. KARL MEYDER.

GARDEN-PARTY WALTZ. W.H. MONTGOMERY.

Price One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d.

No. 7. TEN Complete SETS of QUADRILLES, by D'ALBERT, &c. Including his celebrated "Edinburgh" and "Paris." 4s.

No. 9. FIFTY POPULAR WALTZES by D'ALBERT, &c. Containing "Dewdrop," "Star of the Night," "Marguerite," "Immerdellen," "Dreams on the Ocean," "Indiana." 4s.

No. 37. SEVENTY-TWO COUNTRY DANCES, HORNPIPER, REELS, JIGS, &c. 4s.

No. 57. FIFTY VALSES, &c., by DAN GODFREY. Including the popular favourites, "Mabel Waltz," "Guards' Waltz," &c. 4s.

No. 58. THIRTY-TWO POLKAS and GALOPS, by D'ALBERT. Containing the celebrated "Sultan's," "West-End," and "King Pippin" Polkas, &c. 4s.

No. 71. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, C. D'ALBERT, &c. Including Dan Godfrey's Waltzes—"Belgravia," "Dream of the Ball," &c. 4s.

No. 84. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c. Including the popular "Old Friends," "The Knight of St. Patrick Lancers," "Bonnie Dundee Quadrilles," "Hilda Valse," &c. 4s.

No. 92. NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, and STRAUSS. Including the following popular Dances—"Borderers," "Young Friends," and "Nelly Gray" Quadrilles. "The Christine Waltz," &c. 4s.

No. 93. POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, SCHUBERT, &c. This Number includes Strauss's immensely popular Waltz, "Blue Danube," "The Ulian's Quadrille," &c. 4s.

No. 97. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c. Including the following—"The Christy's Lancers," "The Royal Bridesmaids Waltz," "Lord of Lorne Lancers," "Lord of Lorne Galop," &c. 4s.

No. 101. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c. Including the "Queenstown Quadrille," "Little Nell Waltz," &c. 4s.

No. 104. SIX SETS of GERMAN WALTZES, by STRAUSS, KARL MEYDER, &c. Including the "Kunstlerleben," "Journalisten," &c. 4s.

No. 106. ELEVEN SETS of WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, CHARLES D'ALBERT, STRAUSS, &c. Including the "Isidora Waltz," "Fontainebleau Quadrille," "Fesche Geister Waltz," "Chapelle and Co., 50, New Bond-street."

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S NEW SONG, TENDER AND TRUE. Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne at the Monday Popular Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS. In these cases the Instrument must be hired for three years certain, and provided each quarterly instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the expiration of the third year.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING PIANOFORTES. CHAPPELL and CO'S PIANOFORTES on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each instalment shall have been regularly paid in advance:—

PIANOFORTES from 8s. per annum.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES from 12s. per annum.

N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied to ALL OTHER INSTRUMENTS upon terms to be agreed upon.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with particulars, may be had on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE. In Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case. Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This Instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ALEXANDRE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s. to 120s. &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with every particular, will be sent post-free on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW SONGS.

LIVING POEMS. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. 2s. net. From the "Observer."—Characterised by the rarest grace and sympathy, combined with fresh and appropriate melody. BOOSEY and Co.

THE HAY IS I' THE MOW. By A. S. GATTY. Sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling at the Ballad Concerts. This day. Price 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

FAREWELL TO ERIN. By CLARIBEL. Sung by Madame Sherrington. "As tuneful and pretty as Claribel's best, simple and unaffected as usual, but none the less charming."—Figaro. 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

POLLY by MOLLOY. Sung by Santley. The great success of the season. 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

IT WAS A DREAM. By COWEN. Sung by Titlens. Sixth Edition. 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

THE FAIRIES. By DOLORES. The most popular song of this Composer since "The Brook." 2s. net. BOOSEY and Co.

LOVE LAID HIS SLEEPLESS HEAD. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. The Words by Swinburne. Sung by Edward Lloyd. 2s. net. BOOSEY and Co.

THE OLD SWEET STORY. By A. S. GATTY. Composer of "One Morning, Oh, so early." Sung by Miss Edith Wynne at the Ballad Concerts. This day. Price 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

DRESDEN CHINA. By MOLLOY. Sung by Madame Sherrington at the Ballad Concerts. This day. Price 2s. net. BOOSEY and Co.

NEW ILLUSTRATED SERIES of DANCE BOOKS.—BOOSEY and Co. beg to announce that the success of their late Christmas Annual has induced them to bring out the following four DANCE NUMBERS of the MUSICAL CABINET, beautifully illustrated in Colours by Leighton Brothers. Each Number contains six Complete Sets of Waltzes. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.

167. STRAUSS'S WEINER BLUT, DOCTRINE, "Wein, Wein, und Gesang," "Ball Promessen," "Lilien Kranz," and "Fesche Geister" Waltzes.

157. STRAUSS'S THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS, "Telegram," and four other Waltzes.

101. STRAUSS'S BEAUTIFUL DANUBE, "Good Old Times," "Wiener Kinder," and three other Waltzes.

155. GUNG'LE'S DREAM OF THE OCEAN, "Peterhoff," and four other Waltzes. Also,

104. CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, containing the "Madame Angot" Dance Music. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. 6d., cloth back, **TWENTY-EIGHT DRAWING-ROOM** PIECES for Piano, by Mendelssohn, Henselt, Rubinstein, Von Bulow, Raff, Gluck, Hiller, &c. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 2s. 6d., cloth back, **THIRTY-SIX BALLADS** by ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Molloy, Gatty, and Claribel.—BOOSEY and Co.

This day, price 2s. 6d. each, cloth back, **MENDELSSOHN'S THIRTY-SIX SONGS** WITHOUT WORDS (six books complete), price 2s. 6d.; and Robert Schumann's Eighty-six Short Pieces, 2s. 6d. BOOSEY and Co.

This day, the ROYAL EDITION of **L'ELISIR D'AMORE.** With English and Italian Words. Price 3s. 6d. paper; 5s. cloth, gilt edges. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, the ROYAL EDITION of **LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.** With English and French Words. price 3s. 6d. paper; 5s. cloth, gilt edges. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, price 1s., **THE BEGGARS' OPERA.** By GAY. Complete; Words, Music, and Dialogue. Edited by J. Oxenford and J. L. Hatton. Also, NO SONG NO SUPPER, ROSINA, and LOVE IN A VILLAGE. Price 1s. each. The four complete, price 6s.—BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. 6d. each, paper; 4s. cloth, gilt edges, **THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.** By BALFE. THE LILY OF KILLARNEY, by BENEDICT. The Royal Editions. For Voice and Piano. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

STRAUSS'S 18 WALTZES for VIOLIN (Sets Complete), price 1s. 6d. Ries's 50 Fingered Exercises for Violin, 1s. 6d. La Fille de Madame Angot, for Violin, 1s. 6d. Boosey's 120 New Dances for Violin, 1s. 6d. Boosey's 120 New Waltzes for Violin, 1s. 6d. Boosey's 100 Exercises for Great Masters, for Violin, 1s. 6d. Boosey's 25 Duets, for Two Violins, 1s. 6d. De Beriot's Seven Arias with Variations, for Violin, 1s. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW SHILLING BOOKS OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. This day.

No. 165. TEN CLASSICAL PIECES for PIANO. 1s. Hiller's Zur Gitarre. Henselt's Berceuse. Rubinstein's Barcarolle. Leschetizky's Deux Alouettes. Von Bulow's Carnival of Milan.

No. 166. TEN POPULAR PIECES for PIANO. 1s. Wymann's Golden Waves. Harmonist's Le Zephyr. Nelly's Air of Louis XIII. Nelly's Voix du Ciel. Forbes's Rappell-toi. Wollenhaupt's Etienne. Wollenhaupt's Scherzo brillante. Wollenhaupt's Caprice Arien. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

CHACON A SON GOUT. Capriccio for the Pianoforte. By HERMANN EISOLDT. This day. Post-free, 1s.—BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

OFFENBACH'S PERICHOLE. Performed at the Royalty Theatre. The complete Opera for Piano, 1s. Also, the following arrangements:—

Cootie's Perichole Quadrille. 4s. Cramer's Perichole. 2 Books. 4s.

Cootie's Perichole Waltz. 4s. Richards's Letter Song. 3s.

Cootie's Perichole Galop. 3s. Kube's Perichole. 4s.

Also, the celebrated Letter Song, with French and English words. Price 3s. each.—BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANOFORTE-ROOMS.—GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS by all the great makers for SALE, HIRE, or upon application. Price Lists upon application.—235, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic.

DISTIN'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS.

DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from 43 10s.

DISTIN'S MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9s.

DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN, 9s.

DISTIN'S BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.

Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street.

DISTIN'S MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES, Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4s. The SOCCAMA FLUTE and the BOHEIM (Old and New System of Fingering). Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London, W.

COMING FROM THE WELL. LANGTON WILLIAMS'S New Song. Just published. "A bright little song," will rival in popularity the same composer's "Elle S'enfuit."—Review.

W. WILLIAMS and Co., 221, Tottenham-court-road.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, From 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS by Mrs. ARTHUR GOODEVE.

HUSH! FOR THE ANGELS ARE WAITING. HIDDEN TREASURES. SLEEP AT LAST. SLEEP THOU! THE WOODS. Price 4s. each.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

BECAUSE I DO. By J. L. MOLLOY. The Queen: "Mr. Weatherly's charming little poem has elicited from Mr. Molloy one of his happiest inspirations. . . . Inexpressibly quaint and pretty." Price 4s.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

OLD DAYS. A New Song by Mrs. ARTHUR GOODEVE. Also, by the same Composer, STILL I WAIT FOR THEE. A ROSEBUD FAIR. THERE IS A LADY SWEET AND KIND. Price 4s. each. Half price.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HEART WHISPERS. New Song by the celebrated Composer FRANZ ABT. Words by J. Enderssohn. Post-free, 24 stamps. 10s. each.

London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street.

AIR PROVENCAL. By HENRI GHYS. Will equal in popularity the favourite air "Louis XIII." Price 2s.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

QUEEN MAB. The New Waltz, played by Mr. Levy with the greatest success. Composed by LINDSAY SLOPER. Price 4s.; post-free, half price.

METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

AMERICAN ORGANS by MASON and HAMLIN. TESTIMONIALS from the most EMINENT MUSICIANS. ILLUSTRATED LISTS on application.

Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS. Great variety of NEW STYLES.

Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE S. AMERICAN ORGAN. SUB-BASS, OCTAVE COUPLER, VOX HUMANA. 42 gs.

Sole Agents, METZLER and CO., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE T. AMERICAN ORGAN. FIVE STOPS, TWO SETS OF VIBRATORS, Improved VOX HUMANA. 28 gs.

Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE 75. AMERICAN ORGAN. SEVEN STOPS, EUPHONE, VIOL D'AMOUR, ELEGANT IN DESIGN, REVOLVING FALL. 56 gs.

Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE 77. AMERICAN ORGAN. NINE STOPS, SUB-BASS, OCTAVE COUPLER, and TWO KNEE STOPS. 65 gs.

Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

ALEXANDRE'S NEW SEVEN-GUINEA BROAD-REED HARMONIUM. Wholesale and Export.

The New Illustrated Catalogue on application. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

METZLER and CO., Wholesale and Export PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL BOXES. Catalogues post-free, on application. 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

WHITTINGTON. The Popular Opera Bouffe, by OFFENBACH (specially composed for the English stage, now performing at the Royal Alhambra Theatre). The following favourite Numbers are now ready:—

Slumber and Dream (Song of the Chinese). 4s. Sung by Miss Julia Matthews.

O Wind that Blows across the Sea! Ballad. 4s. (In A and F.) Sung by Miss Lennox Grey.

The Haunted Kickabout. The enormously popular Comic Song. Sung by Mr. H. Paulton. (In F and D.) 4s.

The other favourite Songs, Dance, and Ballet Music, in the press. Complete score, for Voice and Piano, 10s. net; Pianoforte Solo, 5s.

MUSIC in BLUE BEARD (Globe Theatre). Pull Yourself Together. Sung by Miss Lydia Thompson. 4s. Chiel. Sung by Miss Lydia Thompson. 3s.

MUSIC in LOO (Strand Theatre). The Lachrymose Man. Sung by Mr. Terry. 4s. Star of my Night. Sung by Miss Angelina Claude. 3s.

MUSIC in NEMESIS (Strand Theatre). The Language of Love. Sung by Mr. Terry. 4s. Don't Make Me Laugh. Sung by Miss Claude. 4s.

MUSIC in EL DORADO (Strand Theatre). Toulous. As a Song and Vocal Duet. 4s. each. The Local Swell. Sung by Mr. Terry. 4s. Round and Round About. Vocal Mazurka. 4s. Galop and Quadrille. By Frascati. 4s. each.

FAVOURITE SONGS &c. LUCETTE (the Gardener's Daughter). Serpette. In C and A. 4s.

LUCETTE. Transcription for Piano. Par E. LAURENS. 4s. LUCETTE. Valse sur la Melodie de Serpette. Par E. ETLING. 4s. EVE'S APPLE. The celebrated Ballad. Composed by METRA. 4s. CASTAGNETTE. Song. "Cigars and Guitars." LECOCQ. 4s. LES FILLES D'EVE. Valse. CHARLES COOTE, jun. 4s. BLACK PRINCE QUADRILLE. CHARLES COOTE, jun. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

J. B. CRAMER and CO'S MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE. MUSIC SENT HALF PRICE and POST-FREE. CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 2s. to 5s. per annum. MUSICAL BOXES, from 5s. upwards. GUITARS, from 6gs. ZITHERS, 21gs., 4gs., 6gs., and 9gs. ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, from 21gs. METRONOMES (with and without bell), 1, 1½ and 2gs. DIGITORUMS (1 and 2 octaves), 1 guinea per octave. 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES have now been brought, after many years of successful operation, to that perfection which has resulted in a quality of tone so brilliant, and yet so mellow and agreeable, as to render them the leading and principal Instruments now in use. Their durability has been tested for many years past, and they have been found to resist the continuous work even of school-room practice more effectively than any other Pianoforte.

The price of these unique Instruments ranges from 23s. to 34s., and they are sent out on Cramer's Three-Years' System (a system originated by Cramers, partially adopted by other firms, but carried out on a thoroughly large and liberal scale only by themselves), at 22s., 22½, 23, 23½, 24, and 25s. per quarter. There is a great variety from which to select at their Pianoforte Galleries, 207 and 209, Regent-street, W., and 45 to 49, Moorgate-street, City.

CRAMER'S NEW BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE, manufactured expressly for rooms of moderate dimensions. Price, in rosewood or walnut, 75 guineas. No instrument of this size has ever been manufactured with the same amount of resonance or the same roundness of tone. The touch is sensitive, and offers the greatest facility for brilliant performance. Regent-street, W.; and Moorgate-street, E.C.

GEO. REES, FINE-ART GALLERIES, 115, STRAND; and 41, 42, 43, RUSSELL-STREET, Opposite Drury-Lane Theatre. Established a Quarter of a Century.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.

GEO. REES.



PEACEFUL TIMES.

BY MARCUS STONE.

THE TWO KINGS OF SIAM.

We are told this week, by a telegram from Singapore, that "the position of affairs in Siam is unaltered, and anxiety is felt at the persistence of the Second King in remaining at the British Consulate. Both parties are understood to be anxious for the mediation of Sir Andrew Clarke, who, it is presumed, however, cannot act without authority from the British Government." There are, by the ancient constitution of the monarchy, two Kings jointly reigning in Siam; and it seems that they have lately quarrelled, not like the "two kings of Brentford, smelling at one nosegay." We cannot yet say which of the two was in the right. The First King, Chowfa Chul-Along-Korn by name, is a minor; and his share of the government is borne by a Regent, whose name is Somdetch Chan Phya Sri Suriwongse. Of this personage, and of the Second King also, we are enabled to give portraits, from photographs lent us by Mr. E. B. Gould. The likeness of the First King was given in this paper Feb. 7, 1874. A view is given, likewise, of the outside of the British Consulate at Bangkok, with a crowd of Burmese and other Asiatic subjects of her Majesty under the verandah. They are waiting their turn to appear as parties or witnesses at the trials in the Consular Court.

JUNIOR NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.

The original location of this club was in Dover-street, Piccadilly, where it first established itself in 1873; but a tall and handsome edifice has been built for its accommodation close to Marlborough House. The architect was Mr. T. Dudley, of Pall-mall. The front of the building is shown in our illustration. The club was formed under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Earl of Desart, Count Gleichen, the Prince of Leiningen, Admiral Keppel, and Sir Henry Wilmot as vice-



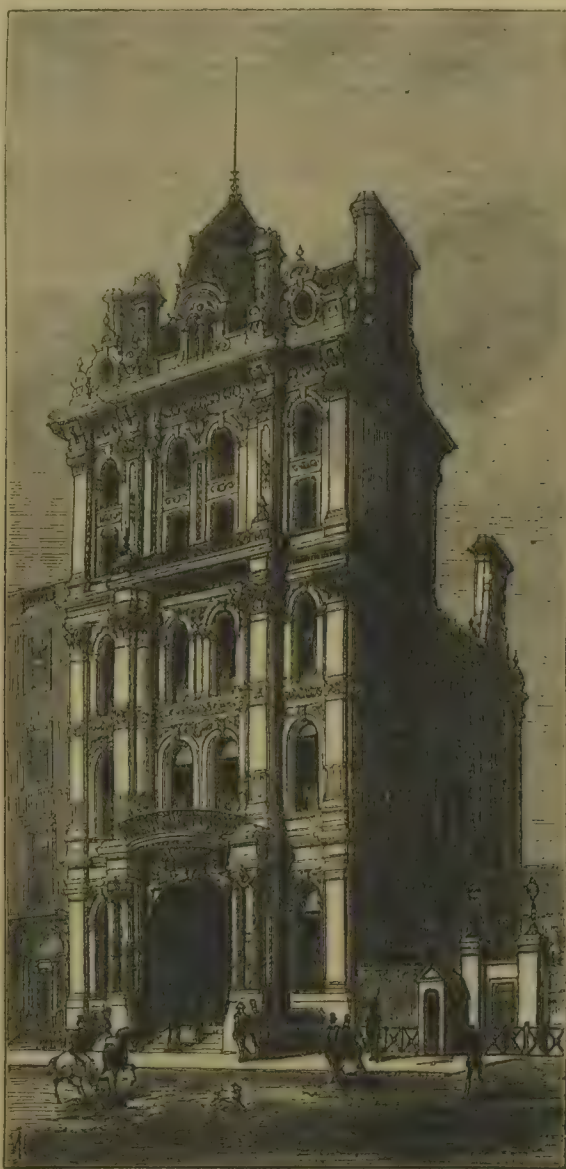
THE SECOND KING OF SIAM.

patrons. Its membership is confined to the commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines, and midshipmen above seventeen years of age. Members going abroad on service pay only a guinea a year during their absence, instead of the full subscription, which seems a just and considerate arrangement. The names of the committee seem to promise good management; and we believe the institution has already gained a fair degree of success.

Lady Carnarvon's remains were interred last Saturday at the cemetery at Highclere, near Newbury. Many of the members of her Ladyship's family and a large number of tenantry and local tradespeople attended the funeral, and several of her friends sent wreaths to be placed on her coffin.



THE REVOLUTION IN SIAM: THE BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, BANGKOK.



THE JUNIOR NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB, PALL-MALL.

THE LATE CANON KINGSLEY.

A portrait and memoir of Charles Kingsley were given last week, and something was said of the character of his genius and the aim of his writings. A mind of such brightness and vivacity, in a very discursive career of literary effort, could not fail to win the notice of thousands of his countrymen with different habits of thinking and feeling. The sportsman had a regard for one who not only was perfectly skilled and intimately versed in the delightful art of fly-fishing, but could ride well up to fox-hounds on the North Hampshire Downs, or to stag-hounds on Exmoor, and knew where to carry his gun, though sparingly used, in quest of all four-footed or feathered game of Britain; who, moreover, had described, with admirable force and truth, many bold scenes and actions of that nature, as an English country clergyman, without detriment to his sacred profession, has an allowed right to do if he pleases and knows the way. The lovers of natural history and natural philosophy, in the mean time, were gratified by Charles Kingsley's ardent interest in those pure and noble studies, which he pursued not as a peddler in scientific terms and classifications, but as an individual observer in the fields and rivers, the hedgerows and the roadside pools, of his neighbourhood, and, during one too short holiday, in a tropical forest of the West Indies. The spirit in which he applied himself to these unpretentious views of that endless exhibition of creative power in the world of matter, whether inorganic matter or framed and inspired to living growth in wondrous variety of forms, was that of a wise learner

disposed to believe most fully in the marvellous, the glorious, the gracious design of every work of God. "Madame How and Lady Why," to quote the significant title of one of Kingsley's minor treatises upon this subject, were both constantly present with him, as Lady Why alone must have been with Wordsworth, and Madame How is with Darwin or Tyndall, in their contemplations of nature. But the deceased



THE REGENT DURING THE MINORITY OF THE FIRST KING OF SIAM.

author was as often met with in the vexed world of conflicting social interests, of customary prejudices and indolent fallacies, of human rights struggling to assert themselves, and human affections, or moral and intellectual faculties, perishing beneath the dead weight of tolerated wrong. Of all that school of earnest and generous youth, who were inspired by Carlyle's "Past and Present," above thirty years ago, to wield the pen in a warfare against the manifold iniquities and imbecilities of the age, Charles Kingsley has borne his part most bravely in the fight. Such a trumpet-call was heard in "Yeast," in "Alton Locke," and in several of his essays upon sanitary reform and other practical questions of social welfare, that the legislators of political or conventional authority were soon



GRAVE OF THE LATE CANON KINGSLEY, AT EVERSLEY.



EVERSLEY PARSONAGE.

Having so far digressed from colonial history to the department of historical romance, it may here be mentioned that Mr. James Bonwick, author of "The Tasmanian Lily," reappears with *Mike Howe, the Bushranger of Van Diemen's Land* (H. S. King and Co.). The picture of convict life in a penal settlement half a century ago is not very agreeable; indeed, that of the pre-colonial Maori life in New Zealand is much to be preferred. But if, as we doubt not, this picture be truthfully drawn, at least in its main features, let it be allowed for a contribution to our knowledge of the past in that new world of the Antipodes.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The Channel tunnel is the most prominent engineering topic of the present month; and for the moment Captain Dacey and Mr. Bessemer, with their new Channel steamers, have been quite thrown into the shade. But although there is no reason to doubt that the construction of a tunnel is practicable in an engineering sense, it is pertinent to inquire whether the Channel traffic has ripened sufficiently to remunerate the outlay on so costly a work. The importance of an amended and increased intercourse between France and England is certainly of vast importance to both countries, but especially to France; for, with the great tunnels which open the doors of Italy and Germany, with the improved navigation of the Danube and the resuscitation of Venice and Genoa, the carrying trade through France would become enormous if it were nursed up by proper means to the extent of its capabilities of development. This, however, must be a work of time. At present the Channel traffic, whether at Dover, at Folkestone, or at Newhaven, is quite insignificant. It does not remunerate the present steamers. How, then, can it remunerate the enormous and unknown cost of a tunnel? The reason why the present Channel traffic is so small is because there are no ports, either on the English or French side, which will permit the entrance of large steamers like those at Holyhead. Even if a Channel tunnel were made, rough goods could not afford to use it from the necessarily high rates which would have to be charged; and the construction of harbours would still be necessary before the traffic between the two countries could grow to its natural dimensions. If, however, harbours will be in any case necessary, would it not be the best way to begin with them, as we have done at Holyhead with such marked success? No doubt a tunnel must come; but we think it should be only after a large development of the trade has already been reached.

A memoir by M. Ville, principal engineer of the mines of Algeria, has lately been published, by which it appears that at the beginning of last year 3345 men were employed in the mines of that country, and of these 2655 were employed in the iron-mines. For some years past iron ore has been imported into this country from Algeria, but the largest part of the ore mined there is taken to France and the United States. The Aïr-Murkha iron-mine employs 1555 men, and the bed of ore is about 50 metres thick. This mine in 1873 yielded about half a million tons of ore. Coal has not been found in Algeria, but some promising beds of lignite have been discovered.

M. Planchon, in a paper contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, states that if a thousand trees of the *Eucalyptus globulus* be planted closely together, 500 of them may be cut down in five years worth 600*fr.*, 250 in ten years worth 1323*fr.*, 125 in fifteen years worth 1473*fr.*, 60 in twenty years worth 1521*fr.*, and 60 in twenty-six years worth 3195*fr.* The value of this tree in drying up marshy places and in improving the salubrity of the atmosphere we have intimated on several occasions.

At a meeting of the Natural Science Society, lately held at Hamburg, an enumeration was given of wax-producing plants. The *Rhus succedanea* yields berries from which Japan lacquer is produced. The *Kopsstockia cerifera* of northern Brazil—there called *Carmauba*—yields wax, which is also produced by a myrica growing in New Grenada and Peru.

It is stated that a Calcutta firm proposes to re-establish the iron manufacture at Beerbhoom, on the line of the East India Railway, which existed there to some extent in former times. We believe a much better situation is Assam, where there are good ore, good coal, and abundance of wood for charcoal.

We have on former occasions referred to the mysterious internal corrosion of boilers using surface condensers, and have stated that where salt water is admitted the corrosion is chiefly traceable to the chloride of magnesium, as indeed had been already ascertained by Professor Williamson in his special researches. But in the case of marine boilers which are worked by distilled water, and from which sea water is excluded, the corrosion is more rapid than in boilers using salt water, and hence the usual practice now is to allow a certain proportion of salt water to enter all marine boilers, to the end that the surface of the iron may be protected by a thin enamel of scale. A writer in the *Annals de l'Industrie* points out the fact that chloride of magnesium will be decomposed in a boiler into hydrochloric acid and magnesia, and the hydrochloric acid will then attack the iron. But how comes it that the iron is still more attacked where no salt water, and hence no chloride of magnesium, is suffered to enter the boiler? The internal corrosion, probably, arises from two causes—first, galvanic action caused by the application of salt water to the tubes of the condenser, and the existence of a metallic connection between the condenser and the boiler, causing the iron of the boiler to act as a protector to the tubes; and, second, from the decomposition of the oil and grease which are used to lubricate the piston, and the formation of acids within the boiler. The latter action may be neutralised by the introduction of soda into the boiler, and by the use of mineral oil for lubricating the piston. But such oil softens the indiarubber valves of the air-pump. The galvanic action may be neutralised by the introduction of zinc plates into the boiler. The zinc, being the more oxydisable metal, will be attacked in preference to the iron of the boiler, which will consequently remain uninjured. A filter of granulated zinc may be placed between the boiler and condenser, and metallic contact be broken by the interposition of indiarubber washers or otherwise.

Bisulphide of carbon is assuming a most important position in the arts by extracting fat or oil from all kinds of refuse materials, which fat or oil may subsequently be recovered by purification. By its aid oil is obtained from grains, from wool, from cotton waste employed to wipe machinery, from the black grease taken from waggon axles, from paraffine, from bones, and from a great number of other substances. It is also used to extract bitumen from schists. The waste is very small.

The very able address delivered by Sir George Campbell during the past month before the Society of Arts on the means of rendering the industrial skill and resources of England useful in developing the resources of India will be recognised by all who know India as a most valuable contribution towards a full elucidation of the important topic he discussed. One reason why India has been so long stagnant is because the old East India Company, notwithstanding their great merits as rulers, were penetrated by the commercial appetite for monopoly and did not wish to see interlopers, as all were called who entered the country unbidden, to obtain any footing whatever in the country. Their own servants were wholly incompetent, even if disposed, to instruct the natives in any useful art; and in the public works, executed nominally by engineer officers who had no real engineering knowledge, the native idea always predominated, and the structure, instead of representing the arts of Europe, represented only the measure of knowledge of the native foreman or contractor. When railways came to be made in India under the direction of competent engineers imported from Europe the state of things was very much changed, and we then began to instruct the natives instead of their instructing us. But in agriculture and in such of the arts as are affected by climate it was of course impossible to import European methods, and the best methods for such a country still remain to be determined. Thus much, however, is certain—that in all tropical countries fertility mainly

depends upon irrigation; and how best to husband and distribute every drop of water is a problem with which European engineers can deal. We think with Sir George Campbell that it is most important that intelligent East Indians should visit this country to learn how to practise all our arts at home; and, as Lord Salisbury lately pointed out, we believe that with good materials and cheap labour India will yet become a great manufacturing country in which development English capital may profitably aid.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS.

Professor Duncan, F.R.S., began his third lecture on Physical Geography on Thursday week, Jan. 27, by alluding to the principal features of ordinary mountains, and remarking that volcanic mountains specially differ from them in being situated upon sedimentary strata, which do not enter into their composition. They are also solitary, or in linear series, or in smaller or larger groups; their elegant slopes and conical shapes depend upon the method of accumulation; they are formed of minerals which came through the sedimentary strata in a molten condition; they are restricted to definite geographical areas; and they are, comparatively speaking, rare. Nevertheless, they are the result of the transformation of the same energy—the internal heat of the globe. Some are still in process of formation, some are extinct, and some are active and intermittent. Having pointed out the principal volcanoes on a large map of the world, the Professor alluded to submarine volcanoes, whose existence is usually brief, and stated that volcanic mountains are not found over vast tracts of continents, but usually occur near large bodies of water, on areas of elevation, or close to areas of subsidence. Their extinction was attributed to such physical geographical changes as would produce increase of the land and the departure of the sea. The details of these mountains were next described, including the shape, cone, crater, pipe, slope, base, and fumaroles. The nature of the substances ejected was also commented on—viz., the lava, scoria or slag, lapilli or consolidated blocks, tufa, pumice, and ash or sand. A volcano is the product of one or many eruptions, worn down by disintegrating effects of the atmosphere, solar heat, frost, and rain. As an illustration of the origin of a volcano, Professor Duncan gave an account of the rise and progress of Jorullo, in Mexico, in 1759, now extinct; and also referred to the history of Vesuvius as an example of an intermittent volcano. The chemical character of the substances ejected by volcanoes was next considered in relation to the various theories concerning their causation propounded by Mallet and others. The volcanic force is possibly due to super-heated steam coming in contact with dissolving rock. After explaining Bunsen and Tyndall's theory respecting the geysers of Iceland, Professor Duncan concluded by expressing his opinion that the store of energy for contraction and for volcanicity in our globe was greater in past times than it is now, and that calmness and repose are the prospective results of diminishing energy.

Professor Duncan's lectures will be resumed after Easter.

RESULTS OF THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.

Professor Huxley, F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, Jan. 29, by alluding to the sailing of H.M.S. Challenger in December, 1872, the nature of her mission, the completeness of her equipment under the direction of the then First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, and her expected return in the spring of 1876. Her work, he said, is now more than half done, and important results have been obtained. Before considering these, the Professor gave an interesting sketch of the state of our knowledge before 1872 of the nature of the bottom of the sea and the limits of life below 600 feet. Sir John Ross in Baffin's Bay, in 1818, by his ingenious machine brought up from the depth of 6300 feet several pounds of fine greenish mud, the nature of which was not determined till 1853, when Ehrenberg examined similar mud obtained by Penny, in latitude 73 deg. and 74 deg. N., and found it to consist of diatoms (vegetable) and radiolaria (animal), both living at the surface, and sponges (animal) living at the bottom. Other observations proved this mud to be purely silicious; and it was eventually ascertained that in the north circumpolar area there exists a zone of silicious deposit. After referring to Ehrenberg's discovery that organisms similar to those whose skeletons sometimes constitute the whole mass of cretaceous and tertiary rocks are still living, Professor Huxley adverted to Ross and Hooker's observations at the distant points of the antarctic zone in 1839, showing the existence of a zone of silicious deposit similar to that at the north pole. These results have been confirmed by the Challenger. The discovery of the nature of the sediment forming the bottom of the intermediate zone of silico-calcareous deposit is due to Ehrenberg's examination of Berryman's sounding down to 12,000 ft., between Newfoundland and the Azores, in 1853, when he found the mass to be chiefly calcareous, and based on it his conclusions, that chalk is nothing but a heap of dead foraminiferal skeletons, which has since been confirmed by other observers, including Professor Huxley himself. The globigerina and other creatures, owners of the skeletons, certainly live at the surface of the sea; but as to the debated question whether they live also at the bottom the Professor would give no opinion. Thus far, he said, the work of the Challenger has confirmed and extended previous conclusions; he would now come to matter especially her own—the discovery in the Atlantic Ocean of a vast extent of red clay with manganese nodules at depths above 14,000 ft., with gradations of globigerina ooze through gray ooze into red clay, by the gradual breaking up of the calcareous and the disappearance of the silicious skeletons. After remarking upon the lifeless character of this red clay, and the present unsatisfactory explanations respecting its origin, the Professor said that the certainties are—1, that beyond certain depths the calcareous organisms which must fall over the area disappear, and their place is taken by fine red clay; and 2, that when the ordinary globigerina ooze has its calcareous matter removed a residuum of fine red clay remains. Taking these facts as a basis for deduction, he said that, supposing a globe to be covered with water uniformly to a depth of 12,000 ft., the tidal and current movements would be insufficient to cause any important amount of degradation of the solid crust, and there would be little sedimentary deposit; but if the lowest forms of vegetable and animal life were introduced there might result an accumulation of their remains, till they formed beds of rottenstone and chalk many thousand feet thick. The rottenstone might be converted into opal or perhaps quartzite, while the chalk might be converted into crystalline limestone, and thus all traces of their origin would disappear. If the silico-calcareous area were raised to within 1000 ft., and others depressed to 18,000 ft., the former might give rise to green sand and the latter to red clay, and both might be metamorphosed into great varieties. This imaginary world would eventually be covered with more or less extensive patches of all the most important rocks which enter into the composition of the globe in great thickness, every particle of which would at one time have formed part of a living organism. In his concluding remarks Professor Huxley

commented on the results obtained by the Challenger expedition as confirmatory of the doctrine of uniformitarianism in relation to the formation of our globe as advocated by Lyell.

The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair.

EPHESUS AND THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. John T. Wood, director of the late Government excavations at Ephesus, on Saturday last began a course of four lectures on the results obtained. After describing the city he gave a brief history of its rise, progress, and decline, to its present utter desertion; referring also to the remote worship of Diana in the Ephesian territory, the goddess being at first represented by a simple tree-stump, and afterwards, as her worship developed, as a motherly fostering goddess of earth, life, vegetation, animals, and men. The Amazons are connected with the worship of a moon-goddess by an old Arabic tradition, and all Asia Minor abounded with rough unshapen figures of this deity, by the Greeks called Artemis. Hercules is said to have founded Ephesus, *n.c.* 1250, and his descendants are frequently alluded to in the history of the city. Androclus and his followers settled in the territory and founded one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy, *n.c.* 1014; and even at that time there was, no doubt, a temple of Diana of rude design; and Pausanias (in the 2nd century *A.D.*) describes the sepulchre of Androclus as situated between the temple and the Magnesian gate. Eventually Ephesus was subjugated by the Romans, under whom it flourished. The preaching of St. Paul made many converts, and the successful progress of Christianity doubtless hastened the fall of the Temple of Diana, which was destroyed towards the end of the third century. The city was taken by the Turks in the thirteenth century, and they built a considerable town at Ayasalouk, to which Ephesus became a mere suburb; and, as the district became more and more unhealthy, both places were gradually deserted, the inhabitants settling themselves, about 200 years ago, at Tchirkenjer, a village on the side of the mountain to the east of the plain, and Ayasalouk does not now contain many more than twenty persons. Mr. Wood, at his own expense, began the search for the Temple of Dianain May, 1863, and continued it during the summer months of that year without finding any trace of the temple or any clue to its site, his day's work generally including fourteen or fifteen hours.

The explorations went on till March, 1864, leading to the discovery of some Greek inscriptions, and of the fact that the plain of Ephesus had been silted up to the height of 12 ft. within the last fifteen centuries. It having occurred to him that some clue to the temple might be found by exploring the buildings in the city, where, perhaps, some inscription or scratching might be discovered indicating the site, he applied to the Trustees of the British Museum for £100 to aid him in the examination of the Greek Theatre. The sum was granted, but on the condition that the Odeum should be the place investigated, an account of which will be given in Mr. Wood's second lecture, this day (Saturday).

DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS.—THE GASTRULA PHASE.

Mr. E. Ray Lankester began his fourth lecture on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom, on Tuesday last, by observing that it had been shown that the seven great tribes of animals are all connected at the base of their pedigree by their origin from a unicellular ancestor, and that six of them rise above this phase, and exhibit the mulberry phase. Next to this is the gastrula phase, which is found in the earthworm, and discoverable also in all the groups; while the zoophytes, or animal plants, at the present time practically retain the essential structure of the gastrula, or gastricle, without any important addition. This gastricle, or little stomach, is composed of two layers of cells, an outer wall (ectoderm) and an inner wall (endoderm), so forming a cavity into which an opening or mouth leads. Through this phase all the higher animals pass. Mr. Lankester commented on the varied development of this organ in several kinds of animals, especially in zoophytes. In a calcareous sponge the egg stage is succeeded by a well-formed mulberry stage, which by delamination gives rise to the gastrula, the mouth of which subsequently breaks through. The embryo at first swims about, then becomes fixed; pores break through the sides; calcareous needles are deposited; and by means of internal cilia a current is set up, bringing in water from which it obtains food at the small pores, ejecting it at the mouth. This single person by budding gives rise to others, and these by coalescence form one mass—a common sponge, or rather the horny skeleton of it, each of the big holes representing the mouth of a number of sponge-persons fused together. Polyps and corals were also adduced as examples of the zoophytes permanently representing a phase which the higher animals temporarily pass through. After pointing out various parts of structure in which all agree, Mr. Lankester selected the worms as living representatives of that descendant of the gastrula from which the four great and strongly marked groups of star-fishes, insects, molluscs, and vertebrates have sprung. Those worms which most closely resemble the post-gastrula larval stages of these four highest tribes are the wheel animalcules or rotifers; and their structure was specially considered—reference being made to the body cavity, nerve-ganglion, primitive kidneys, and velum or ciliated swimming organ.

The lecture was fully illustrated by large beautiful diagrams.

Mr. W. R. Greg will give a discourse on Life at High Pressure at the next Friday evening meeting, Feb. 12.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

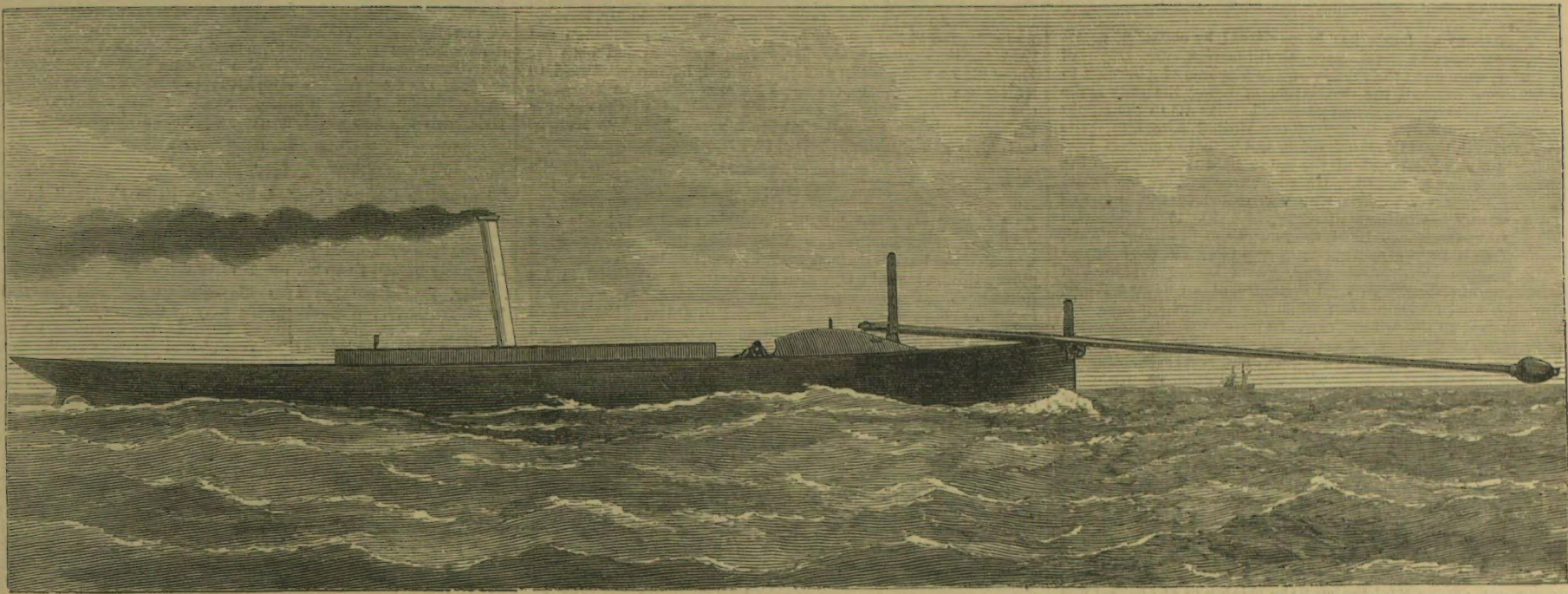
It seems likely that the mere advance of the military expedition under Brigadier-General Stafford into the hill country north of the Assam frontier will bring the Dufflas and Abors to submission. The occasion and plan of this campaign, and the geographical position of its scene of action, have been described in a letter we published a week or two ago. The staff officer to whom we were then indebted for views of Gowhatty, on the great river Brahmapootra, and of the hills to the north of its right bank, with the snowy mountains of Thibet in the distance, has sent us a couple more views, which appear in our Engravings. One of them represents Narrainpore, eight miles up the Dikrung river, which is a tributary of the Brahmapootra. At this place has been established the main dépôt of the expedition. The next post or station is Harnuttee, situated higher up on the Dikrung, at the mouth of the pass leading into the Duffla hills. This place is shown in our correspondent's second sketch. A few sheds and huts are here erected for the troops resting on their way, and for the detachment guarding this post. Canoes on the rivers are employed to carry stores up to the next station, which is at Borpani, where the stream of that name joins the Dikrung. The fourth post onward is at Hurrjoollee, in the midst of the hills, five or six miles beyond Borpani. General Stafford and his staff moved from Harnuttee to Borpani on Dec. 10. A telegram of the 23rd, published in the *Calcutta Englishman*, states that Paki had surrendered his five captives, and had come into the camp and made submission. A subsequent telegram in the same paper announces the surrender of eight more captives by different Abor chiefs, and adds that only three now remain to be recovered.



THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION: NARRAINPORE, ON THE DIKRING RIVER, THE CHIEF DEPOT OF THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.



HARMUTTEE, AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASS INTO THE DUFFLA HILLS.



A NEW TORPEDO LAUNCH.

A TORPEDO STEAM-LAUNCH.

A high-speed torpedo steam-launch has just been built for the Argentine Republic by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of Poplar. The little craft is designed to run quickly up to an enemy's vessel, to discharge a torpedo under her bottom, and to retire still more quickly—that is, provided the enemy permits her to do so. For these purposes she has been admirably designed, and appears to be well adapted. She measures 55 ft. in length, with a beam of 7 ft., and is built throughout of Lowmoor iron plates with steel ribs and framing. Her engines are on the high-pressure non-condensing principle, and of 60 (indicated) horse power, taking steam from a boiler of the locomotive type at 150 lb. working pressure. She is fitted with a three-bladed screw-propeller of 3 ft. 3 in. diameter and 3 ft. 6 in. pitch, and her contract speed is a continuous run of seventy miles in five hours. On her run at the measured mile she developed an average speed of 12½ knots per hour. The torpedo gear consists of a spar 25 ft. long, which is run out over the bows, and on the fore end of which the torpedo is fixed. The torpedo is a copper cylindrical case, capable of containing about 60 lb. of lithofracteur, dynamite, or guncotton. The torpedo pole, with the torpedo secured at the end, is lowered under the surface of the water when going into action, and immediately upon coming into contact with the ship's side the explosion takes place. The intensity of the explosion clearly depends upon the composition of the torpedo and its size, but as the explosion occurs at the instant of actual contact with the skin of the ship, it has far greater effect than if any intervening space of water existed. It has been found that with usual charges if the explosion takes place 10 ft. below the water, and the pole projects some 25 ft., there is little danger to the launch itself if well built and properly handled. In the present case the torpedo is exploded by electricity and not by percussion. But, as the electric circuit is completed by contact made on striking the enemy's ship, the advantage of the percussion



THE LATE LORD ST. LEONARDS.

system in causing the explosion at the exact moment required is obtained, while, at the same time, the galvanic battery which is placed in the launch can be connected or not at pleasure; consequently the explosion is completely under the control of the men in the launch, and this provision greatly reduces the risk in handling such dangerous weapons. When going into action the crew are protected from rifle-shots by sliding steel shields. The fore part of the torpedo is fitted with a contact circuit-closer, from which a couple of insulated wires pass through the charge, and are led up to the battery, which is placed in the fore part of the boat. The electric fuse, which is of platinum, is connected to the return-wire in the centre of the charge, an extra wire being attached to the return-wire a little forward of the fuse. This wire is also connected with the battery, and has a hand circuit-closer attached to it, by which means the charge can be exploded by the operator on board the launch, if desired. This hand circuit-closer is a small ebonite cylinder, having a spring which is pressed down to effect the firing. The torpedo gear has been constructed by Captain M'Evoy, of the London Ordnance Works, from the designs of Captain Hunter Davidson, and its efficiency was satisfactorily tested at the trial on Saturday by running a blind torpedo, fused, against a vessel, when the fuse detonated, as it did also when fired by hand from on board the launch. The speed of the little vessel was also proved to be excellent, a run from Greenwich Pier to London Bridge, with a slight tide against her, being made in twenty-one minutes, inclusive of two stoppages. Altogether, the torpedo-launch is a very creditable construction, and behaved to the expressed satisfaction of Lieutenant Bell, who was present on behalf of the Argentine Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hadfield, of the Madras Invalid Establishment, who greatly distinguished himself in the Chinese war of 1841, has been awarded the good-service pension rendered vacant by the death of Colonel R. S. Wilson.



DEMOLITION OF THE OLD FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

Although the present Parliament is scarcely a year old, very considerable changes have occurred in the personnel of both Houses.

The House of Lords has been altered by casualty, accession, and creation. Its necrology includes the Duke of Leinster, who, until the raising of the Marquis of Abercorn to a dukedom, enjoyed the distinction of being the only Duke which the peerage of Ireland possessed. He sat in the Upper House by virtue of a barony of the United Kingdom. His Grace died in the fulness of years, and with the respect that followed a blameless and at the same time useful life in the sphere in which he moved. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Kildare, who was called to the House of Peers, during his father's life-time, in 1870. A notable man in several ways while he lived, the Marquis of Clanricarde died, having passed the age of three-score and ten; and the Marquis of Downshire also passed away. Well known as Mr. Fox Maule, and better still as Lord Panmure, at an advanced age, died the Earl of Dalhousie; while the Earl of Egmont was also taken from the roll of Peers. In the obituary of noblemen of the rank of Baron stand the names of Lord Rossmore, Lord Thurlow, Lord Forester, Lord Sondes, and Lord Kesteven, the latter a comparatively new creation, and who, as Sir John Trollope, was for many years a prominent member of the House of Commons. Three law lords have paid the debt of nature—namely, Lord Romilly, until very recently and for many years Master of the Rolls; Lord Colonsay, who was for a long time the Lord President of the Scottish judicial Bench, and who, when he retired, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom for the purpose of strengthening the appellate tribunal of the House of Lords, especially in reference to appeals from Scotland; and, last and not least in years and legal honours, Lord St. Leonards. In the case of Lord Colonsay only, of all those mentioned, has a title become extinct. The going out of one Ministry and the coming in of another was as ever celebrated by the creation of a number of Peers. Thus, ere he yielded power, Mr. Gladstone rewarded the services of Mr. Cardwell, his Minister for War, with a viscounty; Mr. Bruce, his Home Secretary and President of the Council, was created Lord Aberdare; Sir James Moncreiff, who held the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland in every Liberal Government for the last twenty years, until his elevation to the Scottish Bench as Lord Justice Clerk, was made Lord Moncreiff; and Sir John Duke Coleridge, who was successively Solicitor and Attorney General under the Gladstone Government, and then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was made a Baron. The title of Lord Emly was conferred on Mr. Monsell on his relinquishing the office of Postmaster-General; while Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was Secretary for Ireland, and afterwards President of the Board of Trade, in the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, became Lord Carlingford. Shortly after Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister the dignity of a Baron, with the title of Lord Cottesloe was conferred on Sir Thomas Fremantle, who was an active official (he was whipper-in in chief for some time) in the days when Sir Robert Peel flourished, and for a long time Chairman of the Board of Customs. No place being available in the Conservative Ministry for that well-tried official Sir John Pakington, his disappointment, if any, was solaced by his being created Lord Hampton; the long and valuable services of Mr. Hammond, as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were acknowledged by his being raised to the Peerage as Baron Hammond; while Colonel Wilson-Patten, well known and so greatly respected and esteemed in the House of Commons, quitted the scene which he had long adorned on becoming Lord Winmarleigh.

The changes in the House of Commons have been considerable. The first general election under the operation of the Ballot was productive of numerous petitions resulting in unseating of members for corrupt practices—of course, always the fault of their agents. Some gentlemen have winged their upward flight to the House of Peers, and others have gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns. Vacancies were created by the result of petitions against the return of members for Hackney, Wakefield, Stroud (there have been no less than three petitions and three unseating of members returned in succession for this borough, while the last vacancy is not yet filled up), Dudley, Mayo, Poole, Haverfordwest, Durham (city), North Durham, Wigton Burghs, Boston, Galway (city), and Kidderminster. In Hackney Mr. John Holmes, the former member, was re-elected; but Sir Charles Reed did not ask to be rechosen, and Mr. Fawcett now fills his place. At Wakefield Mr. Kemp Sanderson replaced Mr. E. Green; in Mayo Mr. O'Connor Power succeeded Mr. Tighe; at Poole Mr. Waring was succeeded by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley; at Haverfordwest Lord Kensington, though unseated, was not disqualified, and he was re-elected. Almost before the general election was completed Lord St. Lawrance vacated his seat for the city of Galway, on becoming Earl of Howth, and Mr. O'Donnell was chosen in his room; but having been declared on petition to have been unduly elected, Dr. Ward succeeded. The Wigton Burghs were deprived of Mr. Mark Stewart's services only for a short time, for though unseated he was re-elected; and the like happened to Mr. H. B. Sheridan in regard to Dudley, and to Mr. O. M. Palmer in regard to North Durham. Mr. Herschell took the place of Mr. Henderson for Durham city; and Mr. Lothian Bell having been unseated for the northern division of the county, Sir George Elliott, who represented it in the late Parliament, came in again. At Boston Mr. Parry lost his seat, and Mr. Malcolm, the former member, got his place; Mr. Ingram, the other new member (who was also petitioned against), retained his seat despite the most strenuous opposition, which was carried on even to the ultimate Court of Appeal in election matters. At Kidderminster Mr. Albert Grant was exchanged for Sir W. Fraser.

The vacancies caused by members of the Lower House being called by creation or succession, to the House of Lords, were at Oxford City, by the raising of Mr. Cardwell to a viscounty, and his place was supplied by Mr. Hall, a gentleman of note in the locality. North Lancashire, by the same cause, lost Colonel Wilson-Patten, and Mr. Clifton was chosen in his stead. The Right Hon. General Forester, who was the father of the House and who had represented Wenlock since 1830, and therefore before the first Reform Bill, succeeded to his brother's peerage as Lord Forester, and his place in the borough was taken by Mr. Cecil Weld Forester, his relative. Mr. Charles Perceval having become Earl of Egmont, the borough of Midhurst is now represented by Sir Henry Holland; and the Hon. G. W. Milles, having succeeded his father as Lord Sondes, left the eastern division of Kent, and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull sits, or will sit, in his place.

Vacancies by death have occurred at Northampton, where Mr. Charles Gilpin has been succeeded by Mr. G. C. Merewether, Q.C.; Cambridgeshire has lost Lord George Manners, and the seat has been filled by the choice of Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C.; Mr. John Laird's death left a void in Birkenhead, which has been supplied by Mr. David M'Ivor; and Mr. E. G. Davenport's premature death rendered an election necessary for St. Ives, which resulted in the return of Mr. Charles C. Praed. The elevation of Dr. Ball to the Lord

Chancellorship of Ireland left a seat open for the University of Dublin, and it has been supplied by Mr. Gibson, an Irish Q.C.

In regard to other changes, it may be said that a new election was obliged to take place for the Falkirk Burghs, because of an informality in the proceedings when Mr. Ramsay was returned at the general election; but that gentleman got back the seat unopposed. Mr. Callan was returned both for Dundalk and the county of Louth, and, having preferred to sit for the former, Mr. George Kirk was chosen to represent the latter. The political and party result of all the changes which have taken place is that the Liberals have lost seats at Oxford, North Durham, Boston, and Northampton.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert consisted chiefly of a performance of Beethoven's Mass in C, that sublime work which would have remained without parallel but for the still more sublime Mass in D, which the composer produced in his latest period of development. The Mass in C was composed in 1807, seven years after "The Mount of Olives," the first of Beethoven's important essays in sacred music, this being a work full of beauty and dramatic power, but possessing little, if any, of that reverential, religious tone which characterises the mass throughout. In this respect none of the many masses of Haydn and Mozart can be compared to it—those of Cherubini, perhaps, offering the nearest approach in grandeur and elevation. Saturday's performance of the mass referred to included the co-operation of the Crystal Palace choir, the fine band of the establishment, and Misses Blanche Cole and Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas as solo vocalists, Mr. Manns having conducted, and Dr. Stainer having presided at the organ. An interesting novelty at this concert was the first performance in England of Herr Carl Reinecke's orchestral adaptation of Robert Schumann's "Bilder aus Osten," six characteristic pieces originally composed as piano-forte duets. The arrangement has been very skillfully made by the excellent Leipzig capellmeister, and the result is a welcome addition to the stores of orchestral music. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam," and Brahms's variations (for orchestra) on a theme by Haydn, completed the instrumental selection. The solo vocal pieces were the air "Love not the World" (from Mr. Sullivan's "Prodigal Son"), sung by Miss Julia Elton; Mendelssohn's concert scena "Infelice," by Miss Blanche Cole; and the tenor song "The Harbour Bay" (from Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner") by Mr. Vernon Rigby. At this week's concert Herr Joachim is to make his first appearance this season.

This week Madame Norman-Néruda and Dr. Hans von Bülow took their leave of the Monday Popular Concerts for the season. Haydn's bright and tuneful quartet in B flat (No. 1, op. 71) was finely played by the lady violinist, Messrs L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; the last-named artist and Madame Néruda having co-operated with Dr. von Bülow in Spohr's piano-forte trio in A minor. The great pianist played with special effect Raff's suite in E minor, (the last movement encored, and, with Madame Néruda, Beethoven's sonata in A major (from op. 30) for piano-forte and violin. Miss Alice Fairman was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim is to appear as leading violinist, and Mr. Franklin Taylor as solo pianist.

The second grand orchestral concert of the new series at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Tuesday evening, when Herr Wilhelmj again displayed his admirable quality of tone and finished mechanism in an elaborate violin concerto by Herr Hagar, a young German composer, and in two short solos of the player's own composition. The overture to "Der Freischütz," that by Mr. Sullivan entitled "In Memoriam," Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," and the march from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," were finely played by the band. Several vocal pieces were very effectively rendered by Mdlle. Johanna Levier and Mr. W. H. Cummings. Mr. Baraby conducted, and Mr. Randegger acted as piano-forte accompanist. Between the parts of the concert Handel's "Dead March" (from "Saul") was played, in tribute to the memory of the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. Another popular ballad concert is to be given this (Saturday) evening, and "The Messiah" is to be performed on Wednesday next.

The fifth and last of the series of Mr. Henry Holmes's Musical Evenings took place on Wednesday, when the programme was one of great interest, having included Beethoven's string quartet in A minor, op. 132, and that by Spohr in C, op. 141, Gade's piano-forte trio, and other pieces.

Mr. Henry Leslie's new series of four subscription concerts will begin on Feb. 18.

The Royal Italian opera season at Covent Garden Theatre will open on March 30. For details of the arrangements we must await the publication of Mr. Gye's prospectus.

Mr. Kuhe's annual musical festival at Brighton is to begin on Thursday next. As before, the performances will take place in the Pavilion, and will include the co-operation of a full band and chorus, Mr. Kuhe and Mr. Kingsbury sharing the office of conductor. Among the principal vocalists announced are Mesdames Sherrington, Wynne, Blanche Cole, Levier, Alvsleben, Sterling, Elton, Fairman, and Patey; Messrs. Rigby, Cummings, Lloyd, Sims Reeves, Lewis Thomas, Agnesi, and Santley; while the list of solo instrumentalists comprises the names of Mdlle. Marie Krebs and Mr. Kuhe (piano-forte), MM. Sainton and Viotti Collins (violin), Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. T. Harper (trumpet). Among the oratorios to be given are Bach's "Passion Music," Costa's "Naaman," conducted by the composer; Macfarren's "John the Baptist," "The Messiah," "The Creation," and Gounod's finest sacred work, "Gallia," now called "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." The instrumental works promised include the first of Haydn's Salomon Symphonies, Weber's concertstück, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, Schumann's concerto for piano, Schubert's Eighth Symphony, and the following overtures: "The Tempest" (Benedict), "Overture di Ballo" (Sullivan), Tannhäuser (Wagner); besides which, Mr. J. F. Barnett will conduct his descriptive piece, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

At the fourth meeting of the Musical Association, held, on Monday, at the Beethoven Rooms, Mr. C. E. Stephens read a paper "On the Fallacies of Dr. Day's Theory of Harmony, with a Brief Outline of the Elements of a New System." Owing to want of time, the discussion had to be adjourned till four o'clock on the day of the next meeting; after which Mr. Hullah will read a paper "On Musical Nomenclature."

Dr. Sloman's cantata, "Supplication and Praise," which was performed, in June last, at the Royal Albert Hall, will be shortly performed, with orchestral accompaniments, by the Melbourne Choral Society, Derby.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, which took place on Monday, after a long illness. A portrait of Sir Sterndale will be given in this paper next week, until when we reserve his memoir.

By the recent death of Mr. J. H. Griesbach musical science has lost an earnest student, scarcely any member of the musical profession having devoted more time and attention to the mathematical side of the subject, as proved by his volume entitled "Analysis of Musical Sounds, with Illustrative Figures of the Ratios of Vibrations of Musical Intervals," &c. In discussions in the musical papers he defended his theories with great ability, and he also took an active part in the work of the committees appointed to arrive at some decision as to the adoption of a uniform pitch in this country. Mr. Griesbach was also well known as a pianist and a teacher.

THEATRES.

The smaller theatres, headed by "the little theatre" in the Haymarket, have waited for their customary month, and now begin to put forth their counter-attractions as the pantomimes at the larger houses suffer from the usual decline which naturally befalls them six weeks after Christmas.

Mr. Buckstone has seen his opportunity, and hastened to revive Mr. T. W. Robertson's play of "Homa," which was brought out at his theatre in 1869. It was intended by its author as the pendant of "School," and served well the purpose for a time of introducing and sustaining Mr. Sothorn in a new part, and showing that his ability was not confined to one striking and eccentric character. Mr. Robertson was indebted to a foreign source for the idea of his play—namely, M. Emile Augier's "L'Aventurière," the scene of which Mr. Robertson transferred from Italy to England. The story, we take it, is familiar enough to the reader. The part of Alfred Dorrisson is one likely to become popular, and in the hands of Mr. Sothorn proved to be signally effective. Returning home under a feigned name, and charged with the duty of delivering his father from the machinations of a designing woman, there are degrees of development in the character which increased its interest and gave abundant opportunity for the actor's art. Mr. Sothorn was, and is, great in the natural phases of this gradual revelation of person and purpose. Other parts have suffered, perhaps, by the change of performers. Mr. Rogers is not exactly equal to Mr. Compton in Captain Mountraffe; but Mr. Howe is a good substitute for Mr. Chippendale in Mr. Dorrisson. Miss Ada Ward now performs Mrs. Pinchbeck, and Miss Walton, Lucy. Miss Linda Dietz is good in Dora Thornhaugh. The comedy is preceded by a comedieta, entitled "A Fair Encounter," being an adaptation of M. Octave Gasteneau's "Les Souliers de Bal;" and the two heroines are fairly represented by Misses Linda Dietz and Maria Harris. The comedy of "The Serious Family" concludes the entertainment.

The Charing-Cross Theatre has produced a new farce, called "Mr. Jaffins's Latch-Key." Jaffins returns home intoxicated, and mistakes No. 8 for No. 6, and another man's lodgings for his own. Mr. Lewis Ball supports the part, and plays with considerable humour. The performance of "The New Magdalen" continues, and Miss Cavendish improves upon her former efforts in the character.

The Royalty is now under the joint management of Miss Henriette Hodson and Madame Selina Dolaro, and was reopened, on Saturday, with Offenbach's "La Périhole," and Mr. Campbell Clarke's version of "Marcel," under the title of "Awaking." The success of the latter was more than might have been expected. The former derives a prestige from the original representative of the character—Madame Schneider—and Madame Dolaro is apparently ambitious to emulate her fame. The plot and part have difficulties, but these are conquered by the good taste of the actress. Her simulation of drunkenness is cleverly veiled, and if anything could atone for the moral impropriety of the incident, her acting might serve as a capital apology. The other parts are respectably sustained, and on the whole the most is made of the theme, and what is best in the treatment is skilfully brought out.

The Court has not been so successful as usual. Mr. J. Maddison Morton is the author concerned, and his comedieta is entitled "Maggie's Situation." Maggie is a stepchild, and acts as a sort of Cinderella to her stepsister, Anastasia, a romantic young lady, whose behaviour is altogether in contrast with that of Maggie. The stepmother, weary of her charge, determines that the poor oppressed girl shall go out as a governess; but things take another turn. The lover intended for Anastasia shows a liking for Maggie, which is confirmed by the generosity of the latter, who, thinking him a ruined man, offers him the whole of her savings. Such conduct is irresistible, and the end is what might be expected. The commonplace character of the plot is not redeemed by any brilliancy of dialogue or ingenuity of situation. There is a want of novelty in it, as well as of stage effectiveness. The part of the heroine is skilfully supported by Miss Marie Litton, who is deservedly a favourite with the audience.

Mr. Frederick Burgess took his annual benefit on Tuesday, two special performances being given in St. James's Grand Hall, the first in the afternoon at three o'clock, and the other in the evening at eight o'clock. The programmes on both occasions were of a specially attractive character, the musical portion containing several new productions. Besides the usual company a number of well-known artists appeared at the day performance, and the Minstrels supplemented their entertainment by giving a concert in "white faces," an improvement which, it will be recollected, has been more than once suggested in our columns.

We have received a copy from Mr. Hollingshead of his letter to the Lord Chamberlain, in behalf of theatrical performances on Ash Wednesday, and of morning performances at concert rooms and entertainment galleries. We are inclined to support him in both objects. His memorial is signed on behalf of 491 persons, who are all employés at the theatres more or less subject to his management. Theatrical property has lately improved its conditions. It requires so much capital, and employs so much labour, that it merits consideration, and would even justify much of privilege, on the part of Government and legislation.

The *Maidstone Journal* is informed that Lord Holmesdale, M.P., has caused an intimation to be conveyed to his numerous tenantry in that district to the effect that in future they may do as they like with the game and rabbits on their farms.

A remarkable instance of lapse of memory was related (a *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent writes) at Dartmouth on Monday evening. A bedridden old woman, who had long been in receipt of outdoor relief, had lived in an extremely indigent and miserable condition, paying only sixpence a week for the attendance of a woman to wait on her. This woman yesterday had the curiosity to unlock and search a box in the old woman's room, and there found a bag containing a hundred sovereigns. A gentleman who had befriended the invalid was called in, and she declared her utter forgetfulness that any money was in her room. The relieving officer, however, has laid claim to the hoard of gold with a view to the repayment to the guardians of the sum expended on the old woman's maintenance. She formerly kept a cider-shop.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD ST. LEONARDS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron St. Leonards, of Slaugham, in the county of Sussex, a Privy Councillor of England and Ireland, High-Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, died at Boyle Farm, Surrey, on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-four. His Lordship, perhaps the most eminent Chancery lawyer of his time, and the author of several standard legal works of the highest authority, was born in humble circumstances, his father being a hairdresser in Duke-street. His great aptitude for legal learning having attracted the notice of a leading conveyancer, he was educated for the law, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1807. He soon rose to great distinction at the Chancery Bar, and acquired immense practice as a real property lawyer. He received his silk gown in 1822; and in 1829, in which year he was knighted, he was appointed Solicitor-General during the Duke of Wellington's Premiership. At various times he represented Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, St. Mawes, and Ripon in Parliament. In 1835, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and held the great seal of that country a second time from 1841 to 1846. In 1852, on the accession of Lord Derby's Government, he became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and at the same time was elevated to the Peerage as Baron St. Leonards. His Lordship married Winifred, only child of Mr. John Knapp, and had a large family. Lord St. Leonards's most popular contributions to legal literature are his treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," his work on "Powers," and his "Handybook on Property Law." Lord St. Leonards' remains were interred, on Tuesday, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Thames Ditton, by the side of those of his wife, who died in 1861 at an advanced age. The funeral was strictly private. The portrait engraved is from a drawing made a great many years ago, when Sir Edward Sugden had scarcely passed middle age. His Lordship refused to be photographed in the latter part of his life.

DR. PATRICK LEAHY.

The Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, died on the 26th ult. This distinguished prelate was born May 31, 1806, the son of Patrick Leahy, Esq., County Surveyor of Cork, an eminent civil engineer. He received his education at Maynooth College, and is remembered by his contemporaries not only for his theological learning, but especially for his brilliant literary and classical attainments. After his ordination he became Curate of the parish of Scartheen, in the diocese of Cashel. He was subsequently a Professor and afterwards President of the College of Thurles, whence he was transferred to be priest of that parish and Vicar-General of the diocese. He was also, on the establishment of the Catholic University, appointed Vice-Rector, under Dr. Newman; and finally, in 1857, was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel. By the death of Archbishop Leahy the Roman Catholic prelate has lost one of its greatest ornaments.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 19, 1869, of Mr. Thomas Thorpe Fowke, formerly of Woodlands, Isle of Wight, and late of Saling Grove, near Braintree, Essex, who died Dec. 15 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Adam Washington, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths 100 gs. to his executor free of duty, and all his furniture and household effects to his daughter, Miss Margaretta Fowke. The sum of £120,000 he leaves upon trust for his said daughter for life, and subject to her appointing one third of the income to any husband she may marry under a power which he gives her for that purpose, on her death it is to go to her eldest son. The sum of £20,000 is also left upon trust for his brother William Villiers Fowke for life, and at his death for all his children except the child who shall be entitled to the real estate of which his said brother is now tenant for life. The residue of the testator's real and personal estate is left to his said daughter for life, and then to her issue, as she shall appoint.

The will, dated June 9, 1871, of Mr. Peter Cababé, formerly of Bombay, but late of Manchester, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Paul Cababé, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Thakoui Cababé, an annuity of £150 for life, with the use of his residence and furniture during widowhood; he also gives her the income of the residue of his real and personal estate during life or widowhood, for the maintenance and support of herself and the maintenance, education, and bringing up of her eight children; on her death or re-marriage the property is to be divided between all his children, omitting his eldest son, Paul; the reason as given by the will for omitting him being that he will be provided for by testator's brother Paul.

The will, dated Nov. 9 last, of Mr. George Mullins, late of No. 304, Kennington Park-road, who died on Dec. 17, was proved on the 13th ult. by Willoughby Mullins, Arthur Rainbow Mullins, and George Spencer Fisher (nephews of the deceased), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Pewterers' Company, to be invested and the interest paid annually to ten poor freemen of the company. He also bequeaths to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Charing-cross Hospital, the London City Mission, and the British Home for Incurables, £1000 each; and to the City of London Truss Society and the Religious Tract Society £500 each. All these gifts are free of legacy duty. There are many considerable legacies to his relatives, and the residue he leaves to his three executors.

The will and three codicils, dated July 11, 1871, and July 23 and October 8, 1874, of Dame Mary Ann Chantrey, late of No. 55, Lower Brook-street, who died on the 3rd ult., were proved on the 20th ult. by Philip Charles Hardwick and Lewis John Berger, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix appoints as her residuary legatees Mrs. Emma Gooding and Mrs. Mary Ann Bompas. Among numerous other legacies we find bequests of £300 stock New 3 per Cent Annuities to each of the following charities, the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, established in 1814; the Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund, established in 1790; the Westminster Hospital, near the Abbey; the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park-corner; and the Cancer Hospital;—and £200 of the same

stock each to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Gloucester-road, Old Kent-road; and the Indigent Blind Society, St. George's-fields, Southwark; all free of legacy duty.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T HAZRO.—The position is very crowded, and not up to our standard in point of merit. O G, Ipswich.—Too obvious, we are sorry to say, besides being overlaid with duals. ETONTIAN.—A smart little game, but spoiled by the weakness of the defence. The problem is neat, but unfortunately admits of a second solution by 1. R to K 7th (ch), 2. Q to K B sq (ch), 3. P mates. F H of Mon.—The problem sent is a very old acquaintance. G J SLATER.—The two-mover is a very pretty position, and shall have a place anon. The other, we think, would make a better three-move problem. The first move is too forcing. A J.—The Brighton Chess Club is held in the Aquarium. See the notice in our impression for Jan. 23. A B.—Many thanks for the game. You shall hear from us shortly. FRANK D.—There is no good book of the kind. G H V.—Problem No. 1613 is quite sound. F H B and E H C.—Many thanks for the problems. W AIREY.—How do you propose to mate in three moves if Black play 1. B to Q B 6th? Pors.—In the one case the Bishop covers, and in the other the Queen covers, mating. Your solution is incorrect. See notice above to "W. Airey." F C D.—There is no mate in three moves. J G C, CLIVE CROOKY, A WOOD, W F. PAYNE, G H V.—We are unable to submit your proposed variation to the author, who is in India; but at first sight it appears to be a true bill. A LEE.—If there were no Black Bishop, White would mate at once by 1. Kt to Q 6th. PROBLEM No. 1613.—Additional correct solutions received from Noyahni, Bonn, Dr Lees, and E L French. PROBLEM No. 1614.—Correct solutions received from Clive Crook, H E Raimbach, Singleton, East Marden, Tredunnoch, W S B, F C D, T Ewing, Three Blenheim Oranges, E Ryan, F G Landon, Julius L, A W S, Miss Jane D, A Lees, C R Anderson, R F N Banks, A Fitz-Riley, Paul Fry, G S Spalding, and Dimpling. PROBLEM No. 1615.—Correct solutions received from J K, H B Vincent, and Wewley. * * * An amateur would be glad to play one or two games by correspondence. Address Dr F A Lees, Middleton-in-Teesdale.

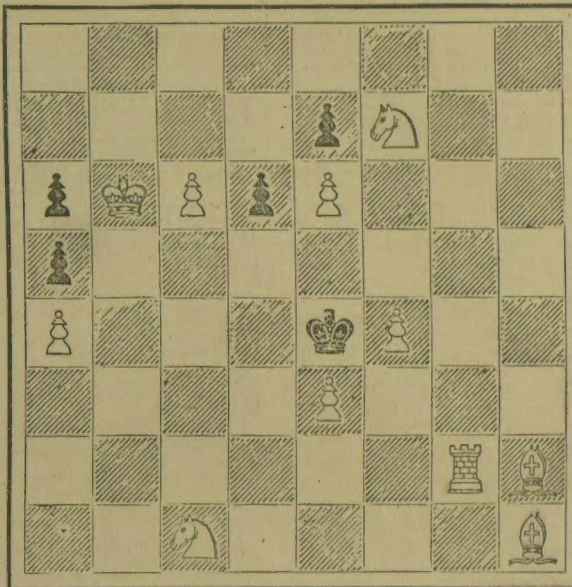
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1614.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt (from Kt 6th) Kt takes Kt	2. Kt to K B 3rd	3. R or Kt mates	Anything
2. R takes B (ch)	R takes R	3. R mates	

PROBLEM No. 1616.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT WARSAW.

The annexed Game was played at Warsaw in August last between Mr. S. HAMEL, the President of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. SCHOLZNER, one of the leading players in Warsaw.

(Knights' Defence to the King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. P to K 5th	P takes P
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	24. P to K B 3rd	B to K Kt sq
3. P to Q 3rd	B to Q B 4th	25. R to K B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd		27. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 5th
6. P to Q Kt 4th		28. Q takes K P	Q takes Q
7. P to Q Kt 5th		29. R takes Q	R to Q sq
8. Kt takes P		30. R to Q B sq	Kt to Q 3rd
9. Kt takes K B P		31. P to Q B 6th	R to Q 2nd
10. B takes R (ch)	R takes Kt	32. Kt to Q 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
11. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	33. Kt to Q B 6th	K to Kt 2nd
12. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	34. Kt to Q Kt 8th	R to Q sq
13. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd	35. Kt to Q R 6th	R to K sq
14. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 5th	36. R takes R	K Kt takes R
15. R to Q R 2nd	P takes P	37. K to B 2nd	K to B 3rd
16. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	38. K to K 2nd	K to K 4th
17. B to K 3rd	B takes B	39. K to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
18. P takes B	R to K sq	40. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to K B 2nd
19. Kt to Q B 3rd	K to Kt sq	41. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
20. Q to K B 2nd	B to K 3rd	42. K to Q 4th	K to Q 2nd
21. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	43. P to K 4th	Kt to Q sq
22. Q R to K B 2nd		44. R to K B sq	Kt takes Kt (ch)

The game is now resolved into a well-known form of the *Giucio Piano*.
We should have preferred playing 6. P to Q R 4th.
White had evidently this sacrifice in view when he advanced the Pawn to Q Kt 5th. He now wins a Rook and two Pawns in exchange for the two minor pieces—a very fair equivalent.
The whole of this end game is very steadily and accurately conducted by the first player.
K to R sq
and Black resigned.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A Game recently played between Messrs. ROBERTS and DAVIDSON.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	13. P to K B 5th	
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	14. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th		15. P to K B 6th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. R to K B 5th	B to Q Kt 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	17. Q to Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Kt takes P	18. Q to Kt 5th	K to R sq
8. Castles	Q takes Kt	19. R to K B 4th	Q R to K sq
9. B takes Kt	Q to K B 4th	20. Q to R 6th	R to K Kt sq
10. Kt takes B	Castles		
11. Kt takes K P			

The best method, we believe, of declining the gambit.
The usual move at this point is 4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch).
Again the right style.
and White mates in two moves.

TROTTER'S LYCEUM.

Twenty or thirty years ago it occurred to some influential and intelligent inhabitants of the parish of St. Biddulph (London, S.W.) that what their neighbourhood really wanted was some place of the nature of a Mechanics' Club or Institution; where the working man might, for a moderate yearly fee, obtain nourishment for the intellect, and be able to enjoy the pleasures of social converse untempted by any refreshments more deleterious than, at the worst, lemonade or soda-water. In a good reading-room, thought the influential inhabitants, the journeyman shoemaker might pleasantly and profitably spend his evenings, more or less under the wing of—in point of fact, Highly Respectable People. At a lecture-hall, said the intelligent inhabitants, audiences of the better class of working men might hear addresses on scientific and social subjects from—in point of fact, men of brains and education. St. Biddulph's was just the parish for this sort of thing; though it bore the well-sounding initials S.W., it was anything but a "swell" neighbourhood, while it would be altogether unfair to call it a low neighbourhood. It was, twenty years ago, as it still is, a Cheap Neighbourhood; and its inhabitants were and are principally of the small shopkeeper class.

The St. Biddulph's Lyceum existed as a Lyceum, reading-room, and lecture-hall for something under three years; and it would be the grossest perversion of truth to say that during any portion of that time it flourished. It is believed that no lecture ever given there paid its expenses; and the majority of the lectures were so unutterably mild that this fact reflects the greatest credit on the discrimination of the inhabitants of St. Biddulph. Perhaps the classes politely termed "lower" have not the unmeasured craving for lemonade attributed to them by the influential and intelligent gentlemen aforesaid; perhaps (though we can hardly think it) they do not thoroughly appreciate the *Band of Hops Review* or even the *British Workman*; they may possibly—unlike their superiors—object to being patronised by people above them in the social scale. At all events, only a very insignificant percentage of those resident in St. Biddulph joined the Lyceum or attended its lectures; and this percentage decreased rapidly as time went on, until the ordinary members were actually outnumbered by the honorary committee.

Result, the Lyceum shut up. It is hardly worth while mentioning that it was for sale, because nobody ever dreamt of buying it; but in the course of a few years somebody hired it for his panorama "London and its Environs: with Views of St. Biddulph by Night; the New Pump of St. Biddulph; a Shower in St. Biddulph's High Street; concluding with Scenes from the Life of John Bunyan, interspersed with Sentimental and Buffo Songs." The posters of the panorama on the doorposts of the Lyceum defied the elements for some months, but as a matter of fact the entertainment was only given once—partly, perhaps, because the neighbourhood is an independent one, and did not like the introduction of St. Peter's at Rome in the view of the parish by night: they said they thought it spoilt it.

A troupe of nigger minstrels soon after secured the Lyceum at a moderate rental, and gave five consecutive performances in its great hall; then they went away, having cleared something like ten pounds, without paying anybody anything. This soured the proprietors, and also rather lowered the tone of the place, preventing some highly respectable Primitive Methodists from hiring it for a temporary meeting-house, as it is believed that at one time they had serious thoughts of doing. The subsequent history of the Lyceum is too chequered for detailed narration, and we will pass on to the time when it became, as the St. Biddulphians now affectionately term it, Trotter's.

Trotter is a dancing-master. It is vain to conceal the fact; and it would be a cruel kindness to say that Trotter is anything but a very bad dancing-master. However, he has converted the lecture hall into a saloon for dancing, wherein throughout the week he holds assemblies, elementary and juvenile classes, quadrille nights, and dress balls, which are largely patronised by the élite of St. Biddulph's shop boys and girls, by a few foreigners, and by domestic servants who often come from considerable distances by omnibus or "underground" to spend their evenings-out in the mazurka or waltz.

It must be fully understood that Trotter's is thoroughly respectable. It is no place where the *jeunesse dorée* revel and carouse amid silken splendours and jewels that flash like Will-o'-the-Wisps on the road to ruin. Here the lowly sempstress, her needle for a few brief hours laid aside, the factory girl from her loom, and the "young person" from the neighbouring sweetstuff-shop, forget their toils in the pleasant companionship of young men of their own rank, many of whom, if strangely clad and insufficiently washed, are endowed with a charming flow of light yet intellectual conversation. Here, instead of gilded walls and glittering mirrors, are plain whitewash (relieved only by a lithograph of Trotter in evening dress and curls), and boards that water evidently touches but seldom; and instead of a band whose seductive strains thrill one like the luscious melodies of the Venusberg, one old, old piano, with jangling strings, and wildly out of tune, regulates the movements of the dancers with airs seldom more novel than the Annen polka.

It is not at all exclusive, the Lyceum. Trotter has no pride, and he cordially addresses as "friend" anyone who will pay his shilling for entrance,—on Saturday evenings, indeed, he goes so far as to cause to be distributed at the door little handbills which admit the bearer at half price; the result of which is an attendance more numerous than select. "You see," said Trotter to us, "on Saturday night I 'ave to admit anybody that 'll beyave themselves just respectable. I ashore you, friend," he murmured in plaintive confidence, "on Saturdays I 'ave to give my hand to parties 'oom in my 'art I 'ate!'"—and smoking, on other evenings the exception, and carried on only by those not "standing up" for the dance of the moment, is then a general occupation.

To our thinking, Trotter's is at its zenith on elementary evenings, when each round dance is prefaced by a lecturette from Trotter, and the figures in the quadrilles and lancers are announced and described by him as they come.

The little man is indefatigable; before waltz, galop, or schottische he stands in the middle of the room and shows the admiring circle of his supporters how to do it—also, from a comic point of view, how not to do it. "The schottische step," he says, dancing it vigorously—he is very small, with pink hair in curls, and a good deal like the lithograph, only not so beautiful. "The schottische step is very simple. Each gent takes his lady friend by the waist, as in other round dances; then count one, two, three and a hop, one two, three and a 'op. Op, op, op, op; one, two, three and a hop"—and so forth, leaving out every alternate *h* with the strictest attention to the rhythm of the dance.

Then everybody plunges into the schottische, polka, or galop, as the case may be, and enjoys it immensely. The style of dancing is more vigorous than elegant, particularly in the lancers, where every alternate figure seems to consist in simply taking your partner by the waist and twisting her round heartily. No doubt many a happy match has been made under the auspices of Trotter, and blissful young couples bless the day when from a gloomy failure his enterprise made a great commercial success of the St. Biddulph's Lyceum.

NEW MUSIC.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE.
A Complete Course of Instructions for the Pianoforte. Price 6s. Sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for 50 stamps.
London: BARNES and Co., 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE.
Contains the First Principles of Music clearly explained, with numerous examples.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE.
Contains Preparatory Lessons, introducing the various kinds of Notes.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE.
Contains Progressive Lessons on Popular Melodies, Exercises, and Scales.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE.
Contains all that is essential to be acquired by the youngest pupil.

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AT THE

PIANO. By J. T. STONE. Expressly written to facilitate the art of Pianoforte Playing to Young Students, and with a special view of combining the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction. Sixty pages of music, printed from engraved plates. Price 6s.; sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for 50 stamps. London: BARNES and Co., 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside; and 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BEETHOVEN'S SIX FAVOURITE

WALTZES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered by Geo. F. West. 3s. each. MOZART'S FAVOURITE WALTZES, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Carefully and effectively Arranged by Geo. F. West. 3s. each.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ROBERT COCKS and CO'S LIST of

STANDARD MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS (Vocal and Pianoforte) may be had, gratis and postage-free, on application at 6, New Burlington-street, London.

THE GUIDE to the most POPULAR

MUSIC only of the DAY (Vocal and Instrumental), carefully selected from some thousands of Works issued by the London Publishers, gratis and post-free.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

OPERATIO LEAFLETS for THE

YOUNG. Arranged and fingered for the Pianoforte by GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. Sixteen Numbers, 2s. 6d. each; free by post at half-price in stamps. The above are arranged expressly for educational purposes, and are intended to follow the instruction book.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC.—Just issued,

gratis and post-free, an Enlarged Edition of ROBERT COCKS and CO'S GREEN CATALOGUE of POPULAR PIANOFORTE and VOCAL MUSIC, pp. 67.—London: 6, New Burlington-street.—N.B. All applications should state "The Green Catalogue."

SACRED TREASURES.—A choice

Selection of Sacred Melodies, Arranged and Fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMITHWOOD. Twelve Numbers, including Miss M. Lindsay's "Tired," "Rest," "Too Late, Too Late," and "Low at Thy Feet," &c. 2s. 6d. each; free by post at half-price in stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CASPAR'S FRAGMENT OF

MEINELDSOHN for the PIANOFORTE (hitherto unknown). 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CIRO PINSUTI'S NEW and ELEGANT

SONGS.—
Waiting for the Swallows. 3s. Poor Ellen. 3s.
In Shadow Land. 3s. What shall I Sing to Thee? 3s.
And so will I. 3s. Bear Gently, Time. 3s.
The Land of Love. 3s. Don't Forget Me. 3s.
All at half price, post-free.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

LET THE HILLS RESOUND. A New

Song. By the Composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Post-free for 18 stamps; Piano Solo and Duet, 24 stamps each; the Part Song, 4 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ONLY TO SEE THEE. New Song.

Written by Charles J. Rowe; Music by FABIO CAMPANO. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps.

MEMORIES OF HOME. New Song.

Words by Henry Hersee; Music by FABIO CAMPANO. No. 1 in C. No. 2 in F. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps each.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

THE BIRD THAT CAME IN SPRING.

Sir JULIUS BENEDICT'S immensely popular song is now published in the keys of F and D. Price 4s. Brilliantly transcribed for Piano by Kuhn. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S EN ROUTE. A

brilliant Military March. Played by the Composer, at his Recitals, with extraordinary success. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S TITANIA. A fairy-

like Caprice. Played by the Composer, at his Pianoforte Recitals, with immense success. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S SECOND FANTASIA

on Flotow's Opera, MARTHA. As great a success as his renowned First Fantasia on the same opera. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S ADELAIDE.

An unprecedentedly beautiful and faithful transcription of the lovely song of Beethoven. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S METHOD FOR THE

PIANO is now in use at all the principal educational establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, &c. 64 pages. Full music size. Price 6s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE LOVER AND THE BIRD.

GUGLIELMO'S universally popular Song, is now published in the keys of A, C, and E flat. Also as a Vocal Duet. Price 4s. each. "The Lover and the Bird" Waltz, by Charles Godfrey. Elegantly Illustrated. Price, Solo, 4s.; Duet, 5s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE NATIONAL SPANISH HYMN.

By J. T. TREKELL. A remarkably telling and effective Fantasia on the celebrated Hymn of Riego. Price 4s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

MIGNONETTE. CHARLES GODFREY'S

New Polka-Mazurka. One of the most pleasing and melodious Dance Pieces by this popular Composer. Price 3s.; Duet, 4s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

BATH'S MUSICAL VALENTINE, 1875,

for appropriate music and tasteful production, will eclipse anything of the kind yet offered. It is entitled SIGNORA. Words by J. Oxenford, Music by Guglielmo. Chastely decorated with lace, gold, and flowers. Post free, 60 stamps.

BATH'S MUSICAL VALENTINE, 1875,

is a novelty. The Frontispiece is a basket of imitation flowers, moss, and grass, inclosed in a raised frame of lace, and surrounded by an elegant border printed in gold and blue. SIGNORA has a pretty and appropriate melody, and Mr. Oxenford's poem is an agreeable change from the unmeaning doggerel which usually serves for a valentine. Full music size, and in every respect got up in an elegant and tasteful style.—Figaro.
J. BARN, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.

THE LOVE THAT LOVES ME NOT.

New Song. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN expressly for Mr. Sims Reeves, and sung by him at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

CHRISTMAS BELLS AT SEA. Composed

by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Sung by Mr. Whitney at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

THE SHIPWRIGHT. Composed by J. L.

MOLLOY. Sung by Mr. Whitney at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

WHEN THE TIDE COMES IN.

Composed by J. BARNBY. Sung by Miss Annetta Stirling at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

LULLABY. Composed by C. A.

MACRONE. Sung by Miss Sterling at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.
London: NOVELLO, Ewan, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 35, Poultry, E.C.

JOSEF GUNG'L'S DANCE MUSIC.

Catalogues of all this popular Composer's works, with Portrait, Memoir, and opinions of the press, sent gratis and post-free, by A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

JOSEF GUNG'L'S WALTZES are arranged

for Piano Solo, Piano Duet, Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violoncello and Piano, Violin Solo, &c. Catalogues, with Portrait and Memoir, sent gratis and post-free by A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.; and all Music-sellers.

DANCING MADE EASY.—COULON'S

HANDBOOK OF DANCING contains full descriptions of all the New Dances. 170 pages of Letterpress, 30 Woodcuts. Price 1s., or 13 stamps.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

PINSUTI'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SONGS.

A Little Cloud. I Love my Love.
Fly forth, O gentle Dove. The Raft.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

FRANZ ABT'S NEW TWO-PART SONGS.

The Land Beyond the Skies. When Winter Snows are Fleed.
Sweet Nightingale, thou Gentle Springtime.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

J. L. HATTON'S NEW SONGS.

A Name. 4s. Song, with a burden. 4s.
It is Early in the Morning. 4s. Thoughts of the Past. 4s.
Over the Mountain. 4s.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BALEF'S TALISMAN DANCE MUSIC:—

The Talisman Waltz. The Talisman Lancers.
Charles Godfrey. Charles Godfrey.
The Talisman Polka. Arban. The Talisman Galop. Charles
The Talisman Quadrille. Godfrey.
Charles Godfrey.
Sent for 2s. each.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PIANOS on the THREE-YEARS'

SYSTEM. £1 per Month.
Harmoniums on the Three-Years' System, 10s. per Month.
The Instrument becomes the property of the Hiree in three years if the hire is kept paid up.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

PIANOS, £15—Pianos, £20—Pianos, £25.

GREAT SALE of PIANOS returned from Hire. Full compass and all the latest improvements, in excellent condition, equal to new, at half the usual prices. Packed free and forwarded to any part of the kingdom. Descriptive Lists sent free on application.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

BAUM'S SWISS PIANO ORGANS, 2s., 3s.,

and 5s. each. Patented in Europe and America. Each instrument is constructed to produce a variety of the most beautiful modern airs, sacred, operatic, dance, and song. Perfect in tone, and of marvellous power. Four gold medals awarded for excellence. A sample Organ free, per parcel sent, for stamps or P.O.O.—Address, JACQUES, BAUM, and CO., Kingston Works, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Testimonials Free.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT for NICOLE

FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. List of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MUSICAL BOXES, 15s. 6d. to £50.

Musical Boxes with the new Zither Accompaniments, £12 12s. Musical Boxes by Nicole Freres. Illustrated Catalogue of Musical Boxes, 4 stamps.
MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s., £1 10s.,

£1 15s., £2 2s. Marvellous timekeepers. Same as supplied by us to Prince of Wales. Small for ladies. Very elegant. Illustrations, 4 stamps.
MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 168, Strand.

WATCHES.—GOLDSMITH'S

ALLIANCE, Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted.
Prices of Silver Watches.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped .. 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. 8 8 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies.
Patent Lever Watches, with gold dial, jewelled .. 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved cases .. 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0
Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen.
Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
Lists of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S AI SPOONS and

FORKS are guaranteed to last for twenty years. A written guarantee given to every purchaser.—76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTRO-

SILVER Luncheon-Frames, Cruet-Frames, Fish-Eating Knives, Dessert Knives and Forks, Biscuit-Boxes, Cake-Baskets, Tea and Coffee Services, Toast-Racks, Salvers, Claret-Jugs, and Liquor-Frames.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S

Celebrated TABLE KNIVES are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Illustrated

CATALOGUE, post-free. Larger Edition on receipt of twelve stamps.—Oxford-street, 76, 77, and 78, West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London. Manufacture and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of CUTLERY.
Silver Plate. Tea and Coffee Services. Ivorine Table Knives. Tea Trays and Waiters. Dessert Knives and Forks. Spoons and Forks. Fish do. do. Fish Carvers. Fish do. do. Fish Carvers. Canteens of Cutlery. Sporting Knives. The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, also at 222, Regent-street, W., is very large and well assorted, being all of first-class quality and design. It is sent direct from their own works, at Baker's-hill, in Sheffield. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post.
Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; or, 222, Regent-street, W.
Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,

or Bronze, Medallion Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,

and inexpensive Black Dress Material (allike on both sides) pronounced to be the best yet introduced.
— 41 & 61, the FULL-GOWN PIECE.
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.

for 14 yards (Degove's); any length cut.
For a Sample Pattern send to
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON has made a Large Purchase in Lyons of BLACK SILKS, which are fully 20 per cent under former prices. They vary from 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. He will be happy to forward Patterns on application to his
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

Fashionable and Good, at 6s. 7s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6s.
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES

IN CORRECT TASTE.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed Crape, from 4s. to 5s. 6d.
MANTLES, entirely New Shapes, Trimmed Crape, from 2s. 6d. to the richest qualities.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d.

Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d., and up to the richest quality.
The Patent Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street.

BLACK BRUSSELS NET DRESSES,

25s. 6d.
TARLATAN DRESSES, fully trimmed with fashionable Tablier, for a Guinea.
An elegant CUIRASS and large TABLIER, entirely covered with Jet, and Silk Sash, complete for £2 15s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

256 to 262, Regent-street, W.

A DOUBLE WHITE-WELTED and TWO-BUTTONED

BLACK KID GLOVE for 3s. 6d., or SIX PAIRS for 20s.
Having succeeded in making arrangements for the manufacture of this Grenoble Glove, we can now supply it at the above price. Apply to
PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.

Messrs. Jay adopt the practice of CLEARING OUT all SURPLUSAGE at the end of each season; and, although they do not profess to have a large quantity of superfluous stock, yet among the articles enumerated there are Bargains which will be well worth securing, and fully repay the visitor. The original prices will remain, and the reductions, in plain figures, may be seen on the ticket of each article.
SILKS.—£10,000 worth of Black Silk and a quantity of Striped French Silks, 2s. 8d. per yard.
SILK COSTUMES.—Striped Silk Costumes, fashionably made, 4s. 6d. Black Silk, copied from French models, in good durable Silk, 5s. 6d. Coloured Silks, in greys, mauves, and violets, in the latest style, 6s. 6d.
MANTLES.—A very choice assortment of Velvet Polonaises, Mantles, and Jackets, Matelasse, with fur, feather, or other trimmings. Sealskin Jackets, plain or trimmed, Cloth, Cashmere, &c.
SKIRTS.—A lot of Quilted Satin and Silk Skirts, from 1 guinea; original price, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.
BONNETS.—Elegant French Model Bonnets, in mauve and grey, with rich plumes, from 1 guinea; original price, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.
FANCY COSTUMES, &c.—Costumes, comprising Scotch Homespun Matelasse, Velveteen, and Viciennes, at half their usual prices; also, Paris Modia in Net Ball and Dinner Dresses, handsomely trimmed and embroidered; French Polonaises; Prints and Muslins at 6d. per yard.
MOURNING.—Black Material, from 1s. per yard; Black Costumes, from 4s. 6d. All Black Costumes, including several French Models from the best houses in Paris, reduced to half price.
This Sale will not in any way affect the usual Mourning Orders, a special staff being retained for this purpose.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

AUGUSTUS AILBORN has just completed an important Purchase, for Cash, 20,000 Yards of
RICH POULT DE SOIE
(in all Colours), which he is enabled to offer at 4s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns post-free. Any length cut.
QUADRANT HOUSE, 74, REGENT-STREET, and 7 and 9, Air-street, London, W.

SEALSKIN JACKETS of good quality at

11s.; formerly sold at 13s. and 14s. 6d., at Nos. 256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street.
During the month of February we shall sell the remainder of our Stock of Seal Jackets at this great and real reduction, considering it preferable to do so rather than obtain the full price for them next year. Three or four Jackets sent for choice, if required.
Observe the address—
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

£20 to £250.
Illustrated List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN SET for £20.

Baby Linen Set for £5 5s.
Baby Linen Set for £3 3s.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

FLANNEL DRESSING-GOWNS.

Illustrations and patterns post-free.
Prices 21s., 23s. 6d., 31s. 6d., and 42s.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWISS EMBROIDERY WORK.

Patterns post-free.
Elegant Designs, commencing 3d. per yard.
ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

PRETTY FLOWERS for the WEDDING,

the BALL, &c., tastefully arranged into Bouquets. Forwarded to any part of town or to meet any train. Hair, Dress, and Coat Flowers by post on the shortest notice. Wreaths, Crosses, &c., of Real and Dried Flowers. Pretty Baskets of Flowers and Plants.—W. HOOPER, 88, Oxford-street, W.

WATER-CUSHIONS for INVALIDS,

affording instant relief from pressure and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity.
Illustrated Price-List free by post.
HOOPER and COMPANY, Manufacturers of Water-Mattresses and Water-Cushions to the Queen,
7, Pall-mall East, S.W.; and at 65, Grosvenor-street, W.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Mr.

or Mrs. LOUIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., attend Ladies and Gentlemen privately to purchase Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, parcels being sent, P.O. order remitted. Estd. 1850. Terms, cash. Bankers—National Provincial Bank of England.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,

Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAMS, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

TRICHOBAMMA.—An Extract for

imparting vitality to weak or falling Hair, speedily restoring the colour when prematurely grey. 5s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.—UNWIN and ALBERT, Perfumers to the Royal Family, 17 Regent-street; 6, Belgrave Mansions.

UNWIN and ALBERT'S HAIR DYE

changes Grey Hair to a Brown, Black, or Golden Shade instantaneously, and is as harmless as pure water. In cases, 5s. 6d. to 12s.—17, Regent-street, and 6, Belgrave-mansions, Pimlico.

HENNA POMADE, An Indian Preparation

for Staining Grey Hair and Whiskers a Light or Dark Brown, by simply combing it through the hair. 5s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. UNWIN and ALBERT, 17, Regent-st.; and 6, Belgrave-mansions.

UNWIN and ALBERT'S HAIR-DYEING

ROOMS, 17, Regent-street, and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Pimlico, are as private as a lady's dressing-room, where Grey Hair can be Stained the lightest flaxen or the darkest brown or black.

LADIES' ORNAMENTAL HAIR.

UNWIN and ALBERT, Court Hairdressers, 17, Regent-st., and 6, Belgrave Mansions, invite an inspection of their Ladies' Perukes and Coverings for Thin Partings, perfect copies of nature.

UNWIN and ALBERT'S COVERINGS

for BALD HEADS, the hair having the appearance of growing on the head, so closely imitating nature as to render detection impossible.—17, Regent-st.; and 6, Belgrave Mansions.

EYEBROW PENCILS, 12 stamps; Nail

Improvers, 3s.; Rouge Vegetal, 3s.; Blanc de Perle, 3s.; Depilatory for Removing Superfluous Hairs, 3s. stamps.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 17, Regent-street; and 6, Belgrave Mansions.

UNWIN and ALBERT'S COILS of LONG

HAIR, 28 in., 21s.; Curls, 24 in., 10s. 6d.; Plaits, 10s. 6d.; an Entire Head-dress of Long Ringlets, 15s. On receipt of P.O. order.—17, Regent-street; and 6, Belgrave Mansions, Pimlico.

CLEAR COMPLEXIONS

for all who use the "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLET, which also imparts a delicious fragrance.
Manufactured